Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &C.

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The Maine Farmer.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

Admonitions of the Drouth.

The past season has been remarkable for drouth and extreme heat. The changes and character of the weather are beyond our control, and yet it has been decreed that man shall "have dominion." He can do this by so exercising his intelligence as to ward off the evil effects of adverse circumstances, and even sometimes to make those circumstances minister to his advantage. The effects of drouth are not all evil. To say nothing of the opportunities of digging muck and reclaiming lowlands, it is probable that dryness and heat render soluble in these lands much vegetable nutriment that in ordinary seasons exists in an antiseptic condition. And it is also probable that this dissolved nutriment will make itself felt in after, if not present crops, even if the land be not drained, or the subsequent season not particularly dry. It is probable also that in ordinary dry land much mineral matter is brought up with the water from the depths below, by the powerful drawing of the hot sun, and is left in the surface soil for the nourishment of future crops. Lands of the Great Basin, which yield such bountiful crops on irrigation, are notable instances of this. But still, on the whole, the effects of drouth on present crops is injurious, and how to mitigate its effects and prevent the injury, becomes a matter of great importance. Here we come upon hackneyed ideas. The draining and deep pulverization of the soil, the mixing of swamp muck with the manure, the top dressing of grass land with pulverized muck or anything that will intercept the moisture, and keep it about the roots of plants—all these have been insisted upon from time to time doubtless with some effect. Still it remains a fact that an immense amount of injury is suffered by our farmers every few years, in consequence of drouth.

In one town, where the freshet last fall did as great an amount of injury as in any other town, mills, bridges, intervales, and many shops and dwellings having been swept away, an intelligent citizen expressed his opinion, that the drouth of the last summer caused as much damage and loss to the inhabitants of the town as the freshet did. Now the question arises—Is there anything further that can be done by our farmers, to ward off this injury? Supplying water by artificial means, is practiced in sections where rain is never depended on, and large crops are raised by this method. In this country, facilities exist for supplying water to crops equal to those of any other. Now, would it not be a wise thing, for our farmers to prepare themselves for a drouth by making preparations to supply their crops with water, in case of the necessity that so often occurs? There is scarcely a farm in the State, if indeed there is one, but affords facilities for watering the land in some way. On many, spring rivulets may be diverted to run over fields below; on many, by the building of a dam, a reservoir may be made for supplying the water when needed; on all, wells may be dug, and a pump, worked by wind machines, may be made to raise the water. The question will be asked—Will it pay? Every one must determine this question for himself, by comparing the cost in his case with the amount of injury sustained by him in drouths, as they usually occur. But those who have practiced this method, assure us that no outlay that they ever made has paid them better than what they have laid out for irrigation. In fact, we think this method of proceeding is generally believed in, but farmers do not realize its importance, hence do not prepare for it; and when the drouth comes, being always in the busy season, they cannot then practice it. So they neglect, as the man did mending his house roof, because he could not do it when it rained; and in fair weather it did not leak. But we are fully convinced that if farmers would prepare for it beforehand, they would derive from this course a very great benefit. A consideration that renders this matter of particular importance at this time is, that we are very likely now to have a succession of dry seasons. We opine this from the fact that of late years we have had a series of wet, and then of dry seasons, rather uniformly. All the reasons for this, we perhaps do not know; but it has been observed in regard to dry seasons, that when the ground has been excessively dried, it does not get fully wet by the fall rains and melting snows in spring, so but there is dry ground under the surface, ready, unless there be a great amount of rain, to increase the dryness of the next season. But we leave this subject with our farmers. It is worthy of thought, and we hope due thought will be given it.

Value of Leached Ashes.

In a recent conversation with James Hussey of Vassalboro'—one of the best farmers in that town of good farms and farmers—he gave an account of the use of leached ashes upon grass land, which we are glad to place before our readers. The land upon which the ashes were applied, is in the town of North Berwick, where he formerly resided, and was a moist, clayey loam soil. It was so much run down, when purchased by Friend Hussey, that all the grass growing upon the lot—four acres—when cut for hay, could have been hauled with one horse. It was top-dressed with six hundred bushels of leached ashes, or at the rate of one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre. The first year after the ashes were applied in the spring, no great benefit was noticed from them, but the second year the yield of hay from the four acres was eleven tons! Since that application of leached ashes, the land has produced good crops of hay each year, in no instance less than one ton to the acre. Twelve crops of grass have been taken off, while no application of any kind of fertilizer has been made, since the ashes were put on. We hope this statement will convince many doubting farmers of the value of leached ashes as a manure, and do something towards their more general use.

Lectures at Orono.

Mr. James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., will give a course of lectures on "Market Farming and Gardening," before the students of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Orono, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 18th inst. The lectures are public, and farmers and others interested are earnestly invited to attend. Mr. Gregory is a thoroughly practical gentleman, and perhaps better understands the subjects embraced in his lectures than any cultivator in New England. He is the author of several reliable hand-books on the cultivation of vegetables, is himself the originator of many choice varieties, and enjoys a high reputation among commercial gardeners.

We learn that work upon the new buildings, and upon the college grounds is going forward rapidly and successfully, and the Institution is in a fair way to outlive all the opposition that has been brought against it.

Save the Fodder.

The season has been a severe one for the farmer. The summer was one of unusual dryness and terrific heat. It was trying for men to labor under such a sun and upon such dry, heated fields as they endured during the months of July and August. Farm stock also suffered in consequence of short pastures, and in numerous instances from want of a sufficient amount of water. The hay crop, as a result of the severe drouth, was much below the average, and the foddering of cows and working oxen from the barn—either by giving them of the fodder secured for winter feed, or the supplementary fodder provided for a later period—became necessary as early as the middle of August. Fall feed there has been none, and we really hope no farmer—scarce as were feeding ranges—has been tempted into turning his stock upon mowing fields. In view of these facts, the commencement of winter will find a much smaller stock of forage in many barns than is usual, and while we do not wish to create alarm in the minds of any of our readers, we earnestly implore them to be economical in the use of fodder. Many farmers will doubtless reduce their stock of cattle, and thus be enabled to go through the winter without purchasing hay. Everything that can be used to supplement the use of good hay should also be carefully saved and prudently fed out. Let no more be given than will be eaten up, and let not a straw go to waste. Oat, wheat and barley straw will make a very good feed, if cut and mixed with corn meal or shorts, and cattle will thrive upon it. Roots of all kinds should be saved and given in connection with rough fodder. The extra feeding stuffs, ordinarily used only in high farming, such as cotton seed cake, oil cake meal, &c., will no doubt be more largely used the coming winter than heretofore by the generality of farmers, and they should lose no time in getting in such supply as the wants of their stock will demand. And while we are sure the scarcity of fodder will be more sensibly felt another spring than at present, we are also sure that with the exercise of reasonable foresight, economy and prudence, farmers can carry their stock through the winter without pinching, upon the supplies of fodder they now have and the auxiliary feeding stuff they can obtain, without serious inconvenience.

Editorial Notes.

The Farmers' Clubs are again starting upon a new campaign. We record this week, in another place, the re-organization of two such, and shall be pleased to receive notice of others, as well as reports of their discussions for publication. The enlargement of the FARMER, with the new volume, will give us greater space for the transactions and discussions of these clubs, and judging from the way in which those published last year were received by our readers and exchanges, no more useful or practical reading can be provided.

The summer in England, as with us, has been severely dry and hot. The *Country Gentleman's Magazine* for September, says that in numerous country villages the drouth was then so great that a penny a pailful was being paid for water, and that too by those who could ill afford to disburse a farthing for this usually plentiful and free necessary of life. Mr. J. Bailey Denton—a well known writer on sanitary economy—in the same work, writing to urge upon the public mind the necessity of providing storage places for rainfall to be used in an emergency, says that on Romney Marsh, sheep were dying in considerable numbers, from want of water and food. Nothing like this has yet been experienced in our own country, for which let us be devoutly thankful.

It is customary for most agricultural societies to have an address at the holding of their annual fair, and the plan is a good one; but our friends of the North Knox Society go ahead of any we have any knowledge of, in this particular. During their three days' fair—if the programme on their posters was observed—they provided no less than seven addresses!—In the afternoon and evening of the first day; the forenoon, afternoon and evening of the second day, and the forenoon and afternoon of the third day. This is certainly giving a pretty strong intellectual cast to such exhibitions; but after all, perhaps it is better than so many "agricultural horse trots."

Perfectly ripe raspberries, second crop, were brought into our office on Saturday, Oct. 1st, by Miss Prescott, daughter of Mr. Franklin Prescott, of this city. Such an occurrence is certainly remarkable for its rarity.

A Useful Work for Horsemen.

The publishers of the *Turf, Field and Farm*—a high-toned journal devoted to objects embraced in its title—announce the early publication of the "American Turf Register," containing a correct synopsis of turf events in the United States, embracing running, trotting and pacing, carefully compiled from correct data, with pedigrees attached in each instance. An appendix will also contain useful notes on the breeding and management of stock, a treatise on the Percheron horse, tables of winning horses in this country and England, and other matters of interest to turfmen, and to breeders and owners of horses generally. It is to be edited by Mr. S. D. Bruce, and the publication is to be kept up annually. It can hardly fail of being a useful work for the large class of readers for whom it has been prepared. Address the editor, 37 Park Row, New York.

A Good Corn Crop.

As will be seen by their report in the present issue of the FARMER, the Committee on Grains and Seeds at the recent State Fair, speak in very complimentary terms of the fine display of seed corn on exhibition. The 1st premium, as has before been announced, was awarded to James Hussey of Vassalboro', who exhibited a fine trace of one hundred ears of the Dutton variety, which weighed sixty-six pounds, being at the rate of more than fifty pounds to the bushel. The seed was planted May 26th, and the corn for the trace exhibited, was gathered August 26th. Friend Hussey could doubtless have taken the premium for the best acre of corn, had he entered for it; as the acre from which the sample exhibited was taken, yielded one hundred and fifty-three bushels of thoroughly sound ears—a larger yield, we believe, than was reported by the party to whom the premium on largest crop was awarded.

Stock Notes.

The thoroughbred Ayrshire bull "Oswald 2d," owned by E. E. Houdlette of Dresden, and exhibited at the recent State Fair, was at that time purchased by Mr. W. H. Moores of Hallowell, to be placed upon the city farm, which is in care of that gentleman. "Oswald 2d" is four years old, from the stock of J. & N. Dane Jr., Kennebunk, is a fine animal of his class, weighs 1500 pounds, and will be a valuable acquisition to his new owners.

Our Nova Scotia correspondent writes as follows: "Last week I saw the Knox colt that Mr. Lang sent to Mr. D. W. Lander of Margaretville, Wilmot, N. S. He is three years old, 15¼ hands high, and weighs 950 pounds. His color is bay, with a white strip on the nose, and one white hind foot—a handsome animal, and one of which Mr. Lander may justly be proud."

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Two Kinds of Farming.

There are two methods of farming in common practice in our community, and specimens of each may be seen in almost every neighborhood. As the practical results derived from them are so widely different, we invite the attention of our readers to a few thoughts upon this subject, with the hope that they will carefully examine their own practices and ascertain which method they are following.

For the purpose of illustration we will denominate the one the economical and progressive method and the other the wasteful and exhaustive method. These two methods do not always exist as distinct and well defined practices but are often found blended together in the same example and more or less shaded into each other; the latter, however, more frequently predominating. By the former we mean that practice which aims to steadily improve the soil, so as to increase its productiveness from year to year; which tends to develope all the resources of the farm to their fullest capacity; and which gives, in the end as a reward of labor, competency and independence to the owner. By the latter term we refer to that haphazard practice whereby the work is done at the halves, or left undone, and where the leading object in view is to get as much out of the soil as possible, without making any adequate return for the crop,—the result of which is to run out the land,—run the owner in debt, and force him to conclude that "farming don't pay."

The one deals not with probabilities, but is based upon a definite and well-matured plan of operations, which is to be rigidly carried out so far as circumstances will permit. It requires a judicious expenditure of time, money and other resources, and the exercise of skill and judgment in the management of the farm. The other deals with luck and chance; goes by guess; operates without any regularity; and undoes this year what was partly accomplished last. Consequently both time and money are misspent for the want of intelligence and forethought to direct in the performance of the labor.

The progressive farmer works understandingly for the accomplishment of a certain purpose with a good prospect of success. He labors intelligently and in accordance with his adopted plan, and he can afford to do his work well, for he expects that it will remain. Not so with the exhaustive farmer,—he works at random without any definite end or aim, and succeeds or fails according to his luck. He cannot stop to do his work thoroughly—it don't pay.

The former is industrious and economical; he buys only what he needs and pays for it. He lives within his means, contented and peaceable and thereby he has means to live. He spends his leisure hours at home with his wife and children, either in adding to their comfort and happiness, or in storing his own mind with some useful knowledge. He is strong, hale and happy. He is respected and loved by his neighbors, because he respects and loves them. The other spends faster than he earns, lives beyond his resources, buys much that is useless and is always in debt. He spends his spare time either at the store or the shop, drinking and smoking with his fellows. His mind be comes vitiated by "evil communications;" he neglects his family, quarrels with his neighbors; is miserable and unhappy himself and makes others so by his actions.

The one, inspired by a love of his calling goes ahead, clears up his farm; removes the rocks and stumps and converts them into neat and durable fences. He improves his stock, keeps his buildings in good repair and seeks to embellish and beautify his home so as to make it pleasant and attractive; his march is to the front; his watchword is "onward;" and he must and will succeed by the force of his own indomitable energy and purpose. How different the course of the other. He retreats a little farther each year and yields up a little more of his cultivated patch to the encroachments of the weeds and bushes. He never digs any rocks but drives over and around them year after year, destroying more tools and spending more time in a few seasons than will be necessary to remove them, and patches up his old, rickety fences as long as they will stand alone. His buildings go to decay because he is too poor, or too slack to repair them. He never sets out any trees nor plants any shrubs or flowers around his home to make it lovely and attractive, but allows the thistles and nettles to grow in wild profusion, because he intends to sell out. No wonder that his family are discontented and leave "the old place" to seek happiness and enjoyment elsewhere. Finally he becomes discouraged, is convinced that *such* farming is poor business, sells out and tries some other employment.

We are aware that in imagination we have drawn these two rural pictures in strong contrast, yet there is hardly a school district in the State where their counterpart, in nearly every respect, may not be seen in real life.

J. W. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

Meteorological Observations.

An abstract of the meteorological observations taken at the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the month of September 1870, by Prof. M. C. FERNALD.

Latitude 44 degrees, 53 minutes, 10 seconds North.
Longitude 68 degrees, 28 minutes, 57 seconds West.
Altitude above the sea 134 feet.

		1870.		1869.
Mean temperature for the month,		57 60		59 54
Maximum temperature,		78 00		80.50
Minimum temperature,		35 00		35 00
Mean of warmest day,	(4th)	68.40	(8th)	69 50
Mean of coldest day,	(28th)	49.10	(28th)	41 70
Mean per centage of cloudiness,		37		55
Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge,		2 23 in.		3 67
Mean height of barometer in inches,		29 928		29 979
Maximum " " "		30.273		30 243
Minimum " " "		29 392		29 316
Mean force of vapor sufficient to sustain a column of mercury in height,		.361		.414
Mean humidity of the atmosphere,		.70		80

Rain fall from Sept. 11th to 8 P. M. Sept. 30th, 03 in.
Direction and force of winds: 1870—N. W. & W., .41; S. W. & S., 34; S. E. & E., 03; N. E. & N., .22. 1869—N. W. & W., .26; S. W. & S., .39; S. E. & E., 23; N. E. & N., .12.

I forward for publication a meteorological record of the weather, &c., for the month of September, 1870.

	Sunrise.	1 P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	
Mean of month,	47¾	70¼	59¾	59¼	
Max'mum	60	84	69	71	Sept 4th.
Minimum	33	60	52	51	Sept. 12th, 28th.

Eight days north and northeast wind during the month; four days east and southeast; nine days south and southwest; nine days west and northwest; prevailing wind, southwest. Mean warmest day, 4th, 71 degrees; mean coldest day, 12th and 28th, 51 degrees each. Mean of September for sixteen years, 58 degrees: so the past September was 1½ degrees warmer than the average. Warmest September in sixteen years, 1865, 62 degrees; coldest, 1860, 55½ degrees; mean of September 1869, 61 degrees; 1870, 59¼, or 1¾ degrees colder than last year. Month a little warmer than the average, dry and windy, but two light showers during the month. Morning of 13th sharp frost first to injure vegetation. Month remarkable for the frequency of Northern Lights. Potatoes fair but little rot. Corn very good, ripe and sound the season having been favorable, warm and dry.

Winterport, Oct. 5th. J. F. BLAKE.

For the Maine Farmer.

Shall the Dogs be Taxed?

I have been reading your paper about three years and like it very much. I find it helps me a great deal about farming, raising stock of all kinds, and remedies to cure them of diseases, &c. But I see there is not much said about one great evil that we have to contend with. That is the dogs that are every now and then destroying our sheep. They are the worst plague I know of, and we should strike upon some way to get rid of them. I think the best way would be to notify through your paper for each town throughout the State to petition to our Legislators this coming winter to put a tax of two or three dollars on each dog; for there must be something done, or we must stop raising sheep. I want your help and the help of all your readers in this matter until this is accomplished. Yours respectfully,

Wiscasset. A. GROVES.

For the Maine Farmer.

Arnica for Garget in Cows.

I saw in the FARMER recently an inquiry for a remedy for garget in a cow, from C. L. Small of Cherryfield. I would say to him give the cow one teaspoonful of the tincture of arnica in bran or shorts, three times a day and bathe the bag thoroughly with it as often. Reduce the arnica for bathing one half in warm water and bathe with the hand. I have a cow that has been troubled with the garget for more than four years. In that time I have given her over five pounds of saltpetre without much effect. Last spring I tried arnica as above directed and the cow has not had a sign of garget since. If Mr. Small or any other reader tries this remedy will he please publish the result in the FARMER. A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rambling Thoughts from the West.

In the *Farmer* of Aug. 27th, I noticed an article by Mr. Emerson of South Norridgewock, entitled "The West vs Maine," which attracted my notice, particularly, as I used to reside near that place, and was in the same situation, as the young men spoken of by Mr E., and knowing very well the means put forth, and the fine stories told by Western Railroad Companies and land agents to keep up the tide of emigration, that is continually flowing from New England to the great West, I thought that a few words from me might interest some wavering brother among the readers of your excellent and valuable paper. I am one of the great many that have left their native State, to seek homes in the great valley of the Mississippi; and I am not ashamed to own that I am a Yankee, and that I was raised in the good old State of Maine. By a glance at the map you will see that I am in or near the central part of Missouri. St. James is on the South Pacific Railroad, one hundred miles from St. Louis the great metropolis of the State. We have in this State a great variety of soil, some of which is as good farming land as can be found in any State; then again, there is a great portion (especially in the southern part of the State), that is poor, rough and rocky for agricultural purposes, being of no use to the farmers but for pastures, orchards, and vineyards. But in the poorest of these barren hills, is found the best quality of iron ore in the United States, much of which, is every year shipped to the large Iron Works of Pennsylvania, to smelt with their inferior ore, to make that suitable for market which would otherwise, be useless to the manufacturers. The climate is very healthy, being about seven hundred feet above the level of St. Louis; we have, most of the time a fine breeze, even during the hottest days of summer. Fever and ague are not much known here except along the streams and lowlands.

I have been here nearly five years, and during that time, I have endeavored to find out, whether or not, this was a better State to live in than Maine, and after a careful consideration of the subject, I think there is hardly so great a difference in favor of Western emigration, as most of us are led to believe. However there are many things to be thought of by the (would be) emigrant before he can make up his mind correctly, whether he shall come West; or remain in his native State.

In the first place, I would advise no man having a farm in the East, to sell out and come West upon any one's "say so!" but take a trip, and see for himself, the beauties of a Western country. Next he must consider his wants, and his object in life. That is he must know what he is living for, and what great, master he is serving, whether he is serving the Lord or his own selfish desires.

Now if a man's greatest happiness consists in counting his worldly possessions, his broad acres of land under cultivation, his vast herds of horses, mules, cattle and swine, running at large on government land, or his ability to "treat" all his neighbors to a glass of whiskey every time he comes to town, and a bottle full left to carry home, if this is your happiness, I say come out West! Come! by all means, come! and enjoy life to the extent of your poor ignorant mind. But on the other hand if a man cannot make those things his greatest enjoyment, but prefers the society of religious, moral, church-going people; prefers to live in a community where temperance reigns victorious, where people who advocate the cause of temperance are respected, where intemperance, gambling, profanity, Sabbath-breaking, and like vices are spurned from among men, and those that follow them rejected from all decent society, not being fit subjects for the associates of virtuous people, if a man prefers this latter place, I say then, don't come West! unless you join a colony of your own people and come as a missionary to civilize and reform; and you will have lifelong work before you.

I consider it an impossibility, to rear a family of children in the extreme West, and make such noble men, and noble women of them as can be done in New England, where the advantages of education are so far superior; where virtue is protected, temperance honored, and where the noble truths of religious and moral training are looked after and supported, instead of supporting thousands of miserable dramshops and gambling dens.

God has made this very beautiful and productive country, abounding with all kinds of fruit that the appetite can crave; but the wickedness of man has polluted, it with strife and drunkenness. I fear that I have already taken up too much of your valuable room so I will bid you all a good bye for the present, hoping that you will all get cured of your Western fever, and stay where you will not get the chills and fever.

B. F. FRIZZELL.

St. James, Phelps Co., Missouri, Sept. 19th, 1870.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

WEATHER NOTES. An inadventure prevented my forwarding my weather notes for August; but I will improve the time of this welcome rainy day, to give you a few items of this place, for that and the following month of September.

The average temperature for August was 71.66 deg. The average for the last 40 years, 64.15 deg. The warmest day was the 9th, 82 deg. The coldest day, the 27th, 61.33 deg. Rain fall 4.70 inches. The first frost, and a slight one, occurred on the night of the 26th. The average temperature for September, was 63.37 deg. Average for the last 40 years, 56.16 deg. Warmest day, the first,, 75 deg. Coldest days, the 11th and 30th., 58 deg. Rain fall 0.90 deg. The season has been an uncommon one. Its temperature has been higher by several degrees, than that of any one in the last 40 years, if not for a longer term. It has been a singular summer in many other respects. There has been no storm, so called, during the time—only slight showers. The weather has been so constantly warm, that the crops are come two or three weeks forward of common years.

One thing I have noticed with regard to the birds, and especially of the swallows; that they left for other parts considerably earlier than usual. August 3d, I observed an uncommonly large number of swallows skimming over the fields, and alighting upon the fences and bushes—on the following day they had all disappeared.

It is said that the fountains of water are lower than ever known. Yet the crops at this place have not suffered to so great an extent as I have known many times before. The rain-fall has been very light; yet what few showers we have had, have been singularly timely and refreshing. We can say of our crops, they are all good—and especially of the apple crop, there is almost too much of a good thing. G. W. G.

Cornish, Oct. 3d, 1870.

LEVANT FARMERS' CLUB. At a meeting of the Levant Farmers' and Mechanics' Club held Saturday, Sept. 17th, the following officers were chosen:

Capt. A. H. Barnes, President; S. D. Staples, Vice President; S. W. Clark, Secretary; J. J. Finson, Treasurer; P. B. Wing, Corresponding Secretary. The club will hereafter hold regular weekly meetings for discussion. P. B. WING.

GROWTH OF A GRAPE VINE. I grafted a grape vine for E. E. Houdlette, of Dresden, with the Eumelan grape, the 1st of April, and the 29th of August, I clipped all the canes except two. The two canes not cut measured 17 feet each, 34; five canes clipped, 8 feet each, 40; one of nine feet; three of 7 feet each, 21; making the whole length of growth minus clippings, one hundred and four feet.

Yours, S. AUSTIN.

West Dresden, Sept. 17th, 1870.

WANTED. I would like to inquire through your columns who has thoroughbred South Down sheep for sale? I would like to buy a buck, or a buck and ewe, if they do not come too high. A. C.

Island Falls.

BOWDOIN FARMERS' CLUB. The Bowdoin Farmers' Club met Sept. 24th, and chose the following officers:

George W. Small, President; A. D. Hutchins, Vice President; Charles Millay, Secretary; George T. Fulton, Treasurer. The officers will hold office one year. The Club is young, but the members seem to be quite interested. We have twice received books from the Agricultural Department at Augusta, for the receipt of which we would extend our thanks through the columns of your paper. CHARLES MILLAY.

Bowdoin.

TWO QUERIES. I would like to have some of your subscribers give me a remedy for warts on cows. I have a heifer two years old, that is nearly covered with them, some of which are as large as a pint bowl. I desire very much to get rid of them if possible.

Also, will not some of your lady readers give a receipt for making what is called "pickle lily." By so doing they will oblige, many readers of your interesting paper, and especially E. R.

Bremen.

State Agricultural Society.

Supplementary Report,

Of awards and commendatory mention by Committees at the State Fair of 1870.

GRADES. BEST COWS FOR ALL PURPOSES AND CALVES. The committee, in their report, Wm. P. Atherton, of Hallowell, chairman, after making the awards that have already been published, say: "Your committee would also recommend the the Society—after mature deliberation and consideration of all the good qualities of the different herds, brought to their notice—to award to A. H. Brown of East Wilton, a diploma for best grade cow for all purposes, and to W. W. Pease, of North Anson, a gratuity of $10, on his herd of cows and calves, the same being in their estimation a very fine lot."

WORKING OXEN. "Your committee on Working Oxen beg leave to report the following. There were entered for premium thirty-three pairs, some twenty of which were exhibited, among which were some of the finest oxen we had feasted our eyes upon. We sincerely wish there were as many premiums as competitors deserve, but alas! what can we do? Here are some nine pairs that well deserve a premium, and but three prizes to bestow. When we see the noble, broad-backed Durhams and the glossy, aristocratic Herefords with their 40 and 45 hundred pounds of juicy oxhood, moving majestically along through the dry sand with two and a half tons of granite upon a dray, we can but reflect upon the days of our boyhood when it took six pairs of cattle to break up, each of which was colored like no other ever seen, with some two feet of horns upon their head, and hind quarters only to be kicked by a square-toed boot.

J. R. Bodwell, of Hallowell, entered 2 pairs of oxen each of which showed great strength and excellent discipline. C. H. Beadle, of Richmond, showed a pair of fine oxen, 5 years old, girthing 7 feet, which did very well. G. E Shores, of Waterville, exhibited a fine pair of matched oxen, 7 feet 5 inches, which are a credit to old Kennebec, which is saying considerable. One pair of grade Devons exhibited by Gen. Tilton, of the Military Asylum, showed great strength and fine training. The most beautiful pair upon the ground were a pair of Herefords owned by J. P. Putnam, of Winthrop. Mr. Dexter, of Wayne, showed a fine pair of four years olds 6½ feet, which were apparently the strongest pair of their weight upon the ground. J. H. Hussey, of Augusta, showed a pair of very smart. fine oxen, but one of them not being in condition to draw, they were not sufficiently tested. E. H. Pettingill, Livermore Falls, showed a pair of 5 year olds, 7 feet 3 inches, of great strength and perfect discipline. A. H Brown of East Wilton showed a pair of grade Herefords, 7½ feet, andweighing 45 hundred, which were as good as we ever saw, but not so well trained as some others. William Nowell, of Fairfield Corner, showed a beautiful pair of red Durhams, which would make an epicure's mouth water. Your committee have unanimously decided to give their prizes as follows, viz, 1st. E. H. Pettingill of E. Livermore; 2d, A. H Brown, of East Wilton; 3d, William Nowell, Fairfield Corner. In conclusion your committee would say, if you want good oxen look in the valley of the Kennebec for them, and expect to find them from a cross of the Hereford bull upon a Durham cow. D. H. THING, *Committee*

FAT CATTLE. The committee on fat cattle make the following awards: To Jos. H. Nash, Livermore Falls first premium on fat cattle, (1 yoke) $20 00; to H. C. Burleigh, of Fairfield, first premium on fat cow $6; to Warren Percival, of Cross Hill, 2d, on fat cow, $4; also to same, gratuity of $5, on fat heifer. Henry J. Fowler, Gideon Wells, Joel Wilbur, *Committee.*

FAT SHEEP AND GRADES. The committee on this class, after making their awards, remark: "Your committee would recommend a gratuity on three very nice grade ewe lambs (if the funds of the Society will permit) to G. G. Hanscomb, of Albion." Hebron Luce, S. D. Greenleaf, *Committee.*

DISCIPLINE OF OXEN AND STEERS. *Mr. President:*—Your Committee on Discipline of Oxen and Steers beg leave to say that they have had a very rare treat and very pleasant duty. We have seen the finest exhibition of disciplined oxen and steers it has been our good fortune to behold. Each pair exhibited performed well enough to deserve a first prize, and the only difficulty we found was to decide how to arrange the premiums. C. H Beadle of Richmond, exhibited a fine, well-matched pair of five year-olds, 7 feet 4 inches, which were disciplined to perfection. G E. Shores of Waterville, showed a splendid pair of oxen, perfect on the drag, and good on the cart. N. L. Phinney of Jay, exhibited a splendid pair of oxen, which showed good bringing up, and were a credit to the green hills of their pleasant home. On oxen seven feet and upwards, we award as follows: 1st, C. H. Beadle of Richmond; 2d, G. E. Shores, Waterville; On oxen girthing under seven feet, we award the first to a fine pair of Herefords, shown by J. P. Putnam, Winthrop; 2d to N. L. Phinney, Jay; 3d to J. Carleton, W. Gardiner.

On steers less than four years old, we award the 1st to Master John H Dunlap, Vassalboro'; 2d to a pair of one year-olds, driven by G. A. Pierce, Manchester, a lad six years of age. These steers were quite small of their age, but like their teamster, made up in pluck what they lacked in size. We think if the boy and steers live to grow up they will be heard from again. D. H. THING, Committee.

STALLIONS FOR GENERAL USE. Geo. Burnham, Joseph Miller, Reuel Howard, *Committee,* after making awards, which have been published, say, "your committee take pleasure in reporting to the Society that among the numerous entries in this class, they do not find a horse that is not a worthy competitor, and would justly feel proud to award a worthy premium, to each and every noble horse in this class"

STALLIONS, 3 *years old and under* 4.—"Whole number of entries of Stallions three years old, 21. Number of animals presented for examination, 15. Your committee find it a difficult matter to decide readily which animal to award a premium to, so many fine animals coming there for examination. Your committee are unanimous in awarding the first premium to the stallion Lothair, owned by Messrs. Wright & Norcross, Augusta, and the second to Knox stallion Carrabasset Boy, owned by Caswell & Emery, North Anson. Your committee would recommend a gratuity of $5 each to the following named animals: Gen. Wadsworth, owned by Clark Drummond, Winslow; Knox stallion Black Prince, owned by Solon Temple, Bowdoinham." The above is very respectfully submitted. James Sampson, H. S. Parker, W. W. Pease, *Committee.*

STALLIONS, 2 *years old and under* 3—"Whole number of stallions entered in the 2 year-old class, 12 Number presented for examination, 11. Your committee find the stock in this class very fine, showing the effect of judicious breeding; and would recommend this matter to the careful study of the farmers of this State. After a careful examination your committee award the 1st premium to the stallion Donnybrook, owned by Tucker & Parlin, Kendall's Mills; 2d to stallion owned by H. F. Gerald, Kendall's Mills. We award a gratuity of $5 each to the following named animals: Knox stallion owned by Oscar Gardner, of Vassalboro'; stallion Dreadnaught, owned by Messrs. Wright & Norcross, Augusta; stallion Ben Morrill, owned by J. F. Jackson, Winthrop; also to yearling stallion H Hudson, owned by H. Hudson, Skowhegan." Respectfully submitted, James Sampson, H. S. Parker, W. Pease, *Committee.*

DRAUGHT HORSES. The regular premiums have been published. "The committee take great pleasure in commending the skill displayed by the gentlemen to whom premiums were awarded, (W. W. Pease, N. Anson, and Crowell Bickford, W. Waterville,) in managing their horses, and regard the premiums as well bestowed. Mr. Horace Woodman of Saco, exhibited his horse Conqueror, of the Normandy breed, weighing 1600 pounds. He displayed great strength, drawing 5000 pounds on the drag, and performing it in a handsome manner. We regard an infusion of his blood as of great value in improving our breeds of draught or work horses, and cheerfully recommend a diploma." Geo. W. Stanley, John Morrison, W. W. Waugh, *Committee.*

FIELD CROPS. "The Committee on Field Crops are unable to make such a report as the exhibition of product in their department would seem to warrant, owing in the first place to the neglect of exhibitors to make proper entries, and in the second place a lack of statement as required. One of experiment in raising wheat but no statement—one statement but no entry. One entry on corn raising with statement by A. V. Goodwin of Pittston, as also of barley, but no premium offered. We recommend that the Society offer premiums for these two crops, being among the most valuable raised. Entries of corn crops were made by A. V. Goodwin, one acre, and by Wm. Grinnell, Exeter, two acres. Mr. Goodwin furnished statements to the committee on each of his crops. Mr. Grinnell, none. The committee deemed they had no discretion in the matter, therefore submit the facts to the Society.

Since the above report was made out, the entry of Mr. Trask has been completed, accompanying which is a full statement of method of cultivation. We award him the Society's first premium on the same.

E. R FRENCH.

GRAINS AND SEEDS. In addition to the awards made public, the committee give diplomas to Samuel Guild of Augusta, and A. W. Heath of Sidney, for "very nice specimens of wheat," and conclude their report as follows: "Of the twenty-one samples of seed corn presented there were none that any farmer would be ashamed to present at any Fair and we would have been glad to have awarded several other premiums if they had been at our disposal; but we can only present our thanks to the exhibitors for so fine a display. Mr. Orrison Dill exhibited a bundle of California oats, which were very handsome, plump and heavy. They were presented too late for notice in their proper place." Isaac W. Britton, B. Libby, *Committee.*

NEEDLE WORK AND EMBROIDERY. "Mrs. Fred Rowe of East Winthrop, shirt bosoms, $1; a gratuity of $1 to Etta Spencer of Garland, for bead toys, Miss Spencer being totally blind; a gratuity of 50c each to Mrs. L. Hersom of Waterville, for sofa pillow in worsted, and toilet set in bead work; to Mrs. Anna A. Perkins of Augusta, for worsted work, and to Mrs. C. H. Noble, Augusta, for pieces of needle work. Honorable mention is made of one silk quilt containing 5,166 pieces, made by Lizzie L. Clark of Kent's Hill; of one bed quilt by Maria Kauffer of Hallowell, aged 70 years; of one quilt of 999 pieces of different kinds by Lizzie M. Sanford of Farmingdale, aged 13 years; and of one silk quilt of 13,154 pieces by Mrs. E F. Beal of Augusta." Geo. E Brickett and wife, Hiram Fuller and wife, A. H. Abbott and wife, *Committee.*

WAX AND HAIR WORK. "The Society's diploma to each of the following Ella G. Packard, Augusta, beautiful wreath of wax flowers; Mrs. L. F. Sanborn, wax cross; Miss Villie Hayward, wax vase of flowers; Mrs. C. B Heald, wax cross; Miss Dora L. Moreton, same; Emma Coleman, wax flowers; Miss E. L. Partridge, same; L. A Berry. wax cross; Miss L. F. Boothby, wreath; R. M. Mansur, wax work; Miss Isabella Percival, wreath, bequet and beautifully tinted autumnal leaves; Miss E. H. Piper, wax cross; and to each of the following for hair wreaths: Mrs. F. Folsom, Miss Anna Springer, Mrs. L. A. Scribner, Mrs. Geo. N. Page, Miss Villie Hayward, Mrs. Susan L. Clarke." Albert Noyes and wife, P. S. Percival and wife, *Committee.*

FURNITURE AND WOOD WORK. The committee say: "The exhibition of furniture was extremely meagre—of sashes, doors and blinds, none—the same equally true of wooden household ware. This *non* exhibit indicates a lamentable State failure either in quantity or quality of manufactured wooden articles. We apprehend that our wood-working industries fail in both of these directions, that while our State abounds in timber and lumber, sawed, our craftsmen do not carry the working of the same sufficiently far to exercise their highest skill, to obtain the highest rewards of labor or to establish the highest forms of industry in the State. It is pre-eminently desirable to elevate every pursuit from its original rough, drudgery condition, to the best possible exercise of brain work. We recommend that the Society hereafter offer inducements in this line of skilled labor other than the simple diploma of the Association." After announcing the awards, the report continues: "Honorable mention is made of ornamental brackets—specimens of jack-knife work—exhibited by J. L. Fairbanks of Winthrop." Warren Johnson, A. C. Walker, *Committee.*

PAPER, PRINTING AND BINDING. "As specimens of book work, Mr. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston, enters three books, two of which are entitled to great credit and the third is an average specimen of the ordinary work of job offices. No statement appears, as to where the paper of the books was made or where or by whom the binding was done." John Russell, A. G. Tenney, W. E. S. Whitman, *Committee.*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Three cabinet organs exhibited by R. M. Mansur, Augusta, manufactured by Shaninger, New Haven, Ct., a good display and deserving of notice. Two cabinet organs manufactured by Geo. Wood & Co., Cambridge, Mass., exhibited by I. C. Hovey, Augusta, deserving of highest praise, all finely finished and of splendid quality of tone. One cabinet organ manufactured by Smith, Boston, exhibited by I. C. Hovey, fine instrument. One cabinet organ manufactured by Arno Hodgkins & Co., Gardiner, we award a diploma, it being the only one manufactured in the State on exhibition. One piano, manufactured by A. M. McPhial & Co., Boston, exhibited by A. Humphrey; an instrument of first class, pure, rich and powerful, and even throughout, and would recommend a silver medal. One cabinet organ manufactured by C. E. Austin, New Hampshire, exhibited by R. M. Mansur, deserving of notice. M. C. Milliken, *Committee.*

CORRECTIONS. In the report of the Fair in the FARMER of Oct. 1st, the fruit mentioned as entered by Mrs. A. C. Fairbanks, should have been Mr. Albert Fairbanks.

Mr. Samuel Guild of this city received the third premium of $5 on his Jersey bull, mention of which was inadvertently omitted from the published list of premiums.

County Agricultural Societies

Fall Exhibitions.

Somerset Central.

Judging from the report in the *Somerset Reporter*, (from which the following account is condensed) the recent exhibition of this Society must have been, in all respects, one of the best ever held. The whole number of entries, so far as given under the general heads were as follows: Bulls, 23; herds, 2; town teams, 2, (1st premium to Madison, 2d to Skowhegan); steers, 9; heifers, 14; yearlings and calves, 45; sheep, 9 entries of flocks; swine, 9; poultry, 11; stallions, 12; town teams of horses, 3, (a good, and to us a new feature at such fairs); breeding mares, 10; family horses, 6; matched horses, 3; colts 1 and 2 years old, 9; geldings and mares, 30; butter and cheese, 14; domestic cloths, 20; carpets and rugs, 40; hosiery, 8; vegetables, 22; with numerous entries in the different departments of manufactured goods and miscellaneous articles. We append some of the most important premiums: *Herds of Thoroughbreds*—1st to W. H. Haynes, Short Horns; 2d to H. C. Burleigh, Herefords. *Bulls*—1st to H. C. Burleigh's "Compton Ladd," (Hereford); 2d to W. W. Waugh's "Red Duke," (Durham); 3d to W. H. Haynes' Durham Mattadore. *Yearlings*—1st to J. W. Wentworth, 2d to J. B. Whittemore, both Herefords. *Calves*—2d to W. H. Haynes. *Grade bulls*—1st to W. W. Pease; 2d, Chas. Cayford; 3d, T. L. Pratt. *Cows*—Durhams, 1st to S. W. Coburn's "Lady 2d"; 2d to W. H. Haynes' "Buttercup 2d"; 3d to "Banquo 6th," by same owner. On Herefords, 1st to H. C. Burleigh's "Necklace," 2d and 3d to "Verbena" and "Hebe," owned by same. Grades—1st to W. W. Pease; 2d to Dan'l H. Sawyer; 3d to Abram McDermid. *Stallions*—on Trotting Stallions, T. S. Bigelow took the 1st, and Hill & Emery the 2d premium. Stock Stallions, A. S. Marston was awarded the 1st on Witherell horse, and Dean E. Reed 2d on Knox, and same the 3d on Morrill horse. Committee report the 3 year-old colts, of which there were five entered as stallions, as unusually fine. The 1st premium was awarded to Chandler Baker, 2d to Alex. Crawford, 3d to A. S. Parker. *Geldings and Mares.* 4 years old—1st to Thomas Ham, 2d to Patten Courier, 3d to R. R. Shepherd; 3 years old—1st to Shermon Pishon, 2d to Henry Hudson, 3d to Gilbert Greenwood. *Butter and Cheese.* Butter—1st to Mrs. John Swain, 2d Mrs. Gardiner Malbon, 3d Mrs. John Ham. Cheese—1st to Mrs. John Weston, 2d to Mrs. David Horn, 3d Mrs. Gardiner Malbon. *Fruit.* Winter apples (5 varieties) 1st to C. Clayford, 2d D. W. Gould. Eating apples, 1st R Hill, 2d J. Currier; Summer apples, 1st S. Crowell, 2d S. Dean, 3d Webster Reed. Grapes—1st to Mrs. L. E. Bigelow (8 varieties, very fine) 2d Joseph Flanders. *Vegetables.* Carrots—N. Hall; beets, A. Crawford 1st, N. Hall 2d; onions, Chas. F. Weston 1st, Seth Crowell 2d, Chas. French, 3d; pumpkins, W. Reed 1st, John Weston 2d, L. L. Bigelow 3d; squashes, Horace Beal 1st, Dr. H. Leavitt 2d, I. S. Jewett 3d; Horace Beal, ruta baga turnips, 50 cents; and cabbages, $1.00.

York County.

The following account of the opening day of the York county exhibition at Saco and Biddeford, is from the *Maine Democrat.*

The day previous to the Cattle Show proved very stormy and the friends to the success of the Society went to their homes Monday night with anything but pleasing anticipations of the morrow—for the rain was descending in torrents. During Monday night the rain ceased to fall, but the clouds did not clear away till Tuesday evening. The foul weather showed its effects upon the Show in the small number of entries of stock. The show of stock of all kinds was, we think, the smallest we have seen for several years. The severe rain must have prevented the driving in of very few cattle or horses outside of "the two cities." What little there was may by set down as very good indeed. There were twenty head of cows, calves and steers, eighteen yoke of oxen, and three bulls. Mr. J. Taylor, of Lyman, showed a full-blooded Durham Bull, three years old, who weighed 1815 pounds. He was very handsome, and attracted a good deal of attention. The other bull was from the stock farm of Horace Woodman, Esq., on the Buxton road, Saco. He was purchased at the State Fair last year, is 3 years old and weighs 2104. He was somewhat more bulky than the Taylor bull, but not as handsome. A yoke of oxen, entered by Seavy & Roberts of Old Orchard weighed something over 2000 pounds. The show of horses was small, like every other class of entries. Horace Woodman, Esq., made the largest show. He had five horses and a colts on exhibition. Among his entries we noticed a mare and foal by her side: she is of the Glencoe branch of Kentucky thoroughbred, and what is termed a very swift runner. We must not neglect in this connection to mention Mr. Woodman's fine Percheron Stallion who will not fail to attract notice wherever he goes. This horse is a thoroughbred imported Percheron, of massive frame and every way calculated for work horse stock. He is a rapid walker, a very important requisite in a work horse. There were eleven entries of swine, one of sheep (belonging out of the limits of the Society) and four of poultry.

The fair at City Hall, like the Cattle Show at Saco, opened under very unfavorable circumstances, the rain on Monday preventing the entry of many articles on that day, and the uncertainty of the weather on Tuesday morning, undoubtedly prevented many people from bringing in their contributions. In point of variety and quantity, the Fair is not up to that of many past years, yet the display as far as it goes is very good. The show of vegetables was good, that of potatoes especially so. Moses H. Hussey, of North Berwick, as might have been expected from his known interest in this branch of husbandry, exhibited ten varieties. S. M. Blake, of Biddeford, exhibited fifty-seven varieties of vegetables of excellent quality, and not easily excelled or even equalled. Among his lot we noticed eight different kinds of potatoes. John T. Davis, of Biddeford, made an excellent display. Among his show of vegetables, we noticed twenty-four different varieties of potatoes, twenty of beans, seven of corn, twelve of small seed, together with turnips, beets, carrots, &c. Mr. Davis also exhibited several varieties of apples, one barrel of wheat, and two lots of cranberries. We were disappointed in the show of fruit. Reports from all quarters seemed to indicate that the present was an unusually fruitful year, and we looked to see a display in this branch equal if not superior to that of any previous year. We counted sixty baskets and trays of apples, most of them small lots. Of pears twenty-one dishes were to be seen. Most of the pears were small, but one among them is said to measure ten inches in circumference. In the line of grapes twenty-five small lots were exhibited—very delicious looking. We noticed one cluster of Sweet Water over a foot in length.

One thing in connection with the day must have been very gratifying to the exhibitors as well as to the Society, and that was the large number of people in attendance. We don't know that we ever saw so many people at any Cattle Show before—both forenoon and afternoon the Grounds were fairly alive with men, women and children. It seems to us that this should stimulate the Society to still greater efforts another year, when we hope for a better day, larger exhibition, and fuller attendance of the towns-people and farming community.

Androscoggin County.

The weather was unfavorable for the holding of this exhibition, but in spite of it there was a very creditable display of stock. Among the prominent contributors in this department were J. C. Briggs, East Auburn; J. F. Pettingill, Auburn; J. H. Jordan, F. H. Dunning, R. W. Sanborn, Webster; A. C. Reed, C. C. Garcelon, C. H. Haley, Lewiston; J. R. Pulsifer, East Poland. Dr. Garcelon entered a herd of forty cattle, largely Jersey, and well worthy any county. He shows also a herd of grade Jersey heifers and a similar herd of two year old, which are valuable animals. There were twenty-four yoke of working and matched oxen; and eight of steers. The display of sheep was not large, there being some specimens of long-wooled sheep. Joseph Sanborn, Webster, displays 6 ewes, grade Southdowns, 1 year old, also a buck lamb and Cotswold buck. R. W. Sanborn, Webster, exhibits 6 grade sheep, that are beauties. J. H. Jordan displays a fine flock of 24 grade Southdowns. Of horses there were 28 entries.

The exhibition of fruit, grain, farm products and garden vegetables was the largest and best ever held in the county. There were nine entries of butter and cheese, and a magnificent show of fruit, household goods and miscellaneous articles. The display of manufactured goods from the celebrated woolen and cotton mills in Lewiston, was the finest ever seen in the State. We present from the Lewiston *Journal*, (from which the above has been condensed) the premiums in the chief classes:

Colts—1st for 3 years old gelding, Dr. Garcelon's Knox; 2d, A Moulton, Greene. Mare colts, 3 years old, 1st, A. P. Taylor, Lewiston; 2d, Henry Stetson, Auburn; 2 years old, 1st, Davis Nevins Lewiston; yearlings, 1st; J. J. Lamb, Auburn. Town Team Steers—1st premium Webster, 5 yokes 2 years old, average girth, 5 feet and 5 inches. Fowls—Turkeys, 1st, B. B. Campbell, Poland; 2d, E Ham, Lewiston; hens, 1st, I. V. McKenney, Auburn; 2d, A. C. Reed, Lewiston; Charley Fitzgerald for his Bantams a gratuity of 50 cts. Steers 1st on 2 years old, J. H Jordan, Webster, 2d, to same; yearling, 1st, to same. Beef Cattle—1st, to James Clark, Lewiston; 2d, Geo. W. Jordan, do.; 3d, Dan Whittum, do. Bulls—1st, J. Sanborn, Webster, Durham bull 7 feet 2 inches; 2d do., J. F. Pettengill, Auburn; gratuity to E. Ham, Lewiston. Herd of Cows, 1st, John R. Pulsifer. Fruit, Best exhibition, 1st, D. W. Pulsifer, Poland; 2d, John C. Mower, Greene; 3d, L. Gilbert and Son, Greene. Winter fruit, 1st, J. C. Mower; 2d, L. Gilbert and Son; 3d, D. W. Pulsifer. Fall Fruit, 1st, D. W Pulsifer; 2d, L. Gilbert and Son; 3d, J. C. Mower; Baldwins, 1st, D. W. Pulsifer. Greenings, J. C. Mower; Black Oxford, D. W. Pulsifer; Russets, D. W. Pulsifer; Northern Spy, Gilbert and Son; bushel fall apples, James Chipman; winter pear, L. Gilbert and Son; fall peare, 1st, E. P. Tobie, 2d, D. W. Pulsifer; fall apples, J. C. Briggs, for Briggs Auburn and Garden apple; best open air grapes, 1st, Sumner Wood, Auburn, 2d, E. P. Tobie, Lewiston; grapes under glass, E. P. Tobie; Hubbardston Nonesuch, J. R. Pulsifer. Sheep, 1st, J. H. Jordan; best 6 ewes, 1st, Rufus Sanborn; bucks, 1st, Joseph Sanborn; 2d to same. Bread, 1st, Brown bread, Mrs. B. L. Townsend, Auburn; 2d, Mrs. J. S. P. Ham, Lewiston. White bread, 1st, Mrs. Hannah F. Smith, Auburn; 2d, Mrs. I. A. Smith, Auburn; 3d, Mrs. W. P. Frye, Lewiston. Cheese, Tristam Hill, Greene; 2d, B. L. Townsend, Auburn. Butter, 1st, L. A. Chipman, Poland; 2d, J. C. Briggs. Auburn; 3d, A. Lane, Greene.

West Penobscot.

There were in all 625 entries—100 of horses, 250 entries of stock. There were 80 entries of traces of corn alone. These were rich and splendid in their yellow dress—every ear filled out with kernels on the ends. One hundred and sixty-three entries were made in manufactures of ladies' department, thirteen of which were from Dexter; seventy-five more of crops. Of stock, A. L. Barton of Exeter, Cornelius Grinnel of Exeter, and Mr. Low of Levant, had Durham bulls that attracted much attention. These measured respectively 7 feet 9 inches, 7 feet 6 inches, and 7 feet 8 inches. M. E. Rice of Stetson, had a Dutch bull, jet black and creamy white, which attracted much attention; also Jersey and Dutch stock. E B. Stackpole of Kenduskeag, displayed fifty varieties of garden vegetables, very fair—and ten varieties of potatoes. Creely Clements of Levant, had the Kenduskeag, a variety of potatoes from the Sebec and Orono, which appeared a notable variety, having raised from forty-one pounds, twenty-seven bushels. He had on exhibition one bushel of sixty pounds, numbering fifty-eight potatoes. There were displayed also, some very notable specimens of butter and cheese, doing credit to the industrious and skillful housewives. The walls of the Hall are hung around with rugs of very pretty design and execution; with waxwork, delicate and beautiful, and with beautiful pictures. G. F. Atkins of Levant, displays eight varieties of grapes, and a great variety and beautiful show of apples, as do many others. There were some very good specimens of apples; indeed, this was the crowning glory of the show—the long rows of mouth-watering apples. E. C. Tibbetts of Exeter, also had some fine fruit and grapes. There were forty-five entries of fruit. Mr. Atkins made the best show. R. Murdock, best lot of fall apples, and H. S. Hale, of winter apples; B. D. Shaw of Exeter, best show of pears. The Ladies' Department was most ably represented.

Oxford County.

This exhibition occupied three days. There were thirty entries of horses; fifty pairs of working and matched oxen; fifty-one entries of neat stock; three of sheep, and four of swine. The exhibition of fruits, vegetables, &c., was very fine. Col. Wm. Swett made

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

a large display of vegetables, Capt. W. R. Swan exhibited Delaware and Hartford grapes, 27 varieties of apples and 8 of pears. Moses T. Parsons, Norway, 18 varieties of winter apples, 2 of fall, and 5 of summer. Uriah H. Upton, Norway, 36 varieties of apples, 2 of pears, 1 of plums, 1 of grapes. Dr. T. H. Brown, 5 varieties of choice pears, 6 of apples, and a plate of plums, "Coe's Golden Drop," a very delicious fruit. G. G. Phelps, South Paris, some splendid apples and cranberries. Of dairy products there were eleven lots. In the forenoon of the third day the annual election took place, with the following result: President—H. C. Reed, Norway; Vice President—A. S. Thayer, Paris; Trustees—I. M. Thomas, Paris, J. A. Bolster, Norway, J. N. Baker, Waterford, J. G. Rowe, Oxford, V. DeCoster, Buckfield; Secretary and Treasurer—Elliott Smith, Norway.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. S. I. Small will visit Nova Scotia during the month of August and September.

Mr. J. F. Nutt is now in Washington County.

Mr. V. Darling is now canvassing in Cumberland county.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1871.

VOLUME XXXIX.

THE MAINE FARMER

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THE CATTLE MARKET REPORT

of Brighton, Cambridge and Medford, are sent us by telegraph, and we are thus enabled to furnish our Maine readers with the prices of stock and other transactions of those markets at least TWENTY-FOUR HOURS EARLIER than any other paper in New England.

The columns of the Farmer will also be frequently embellished with

Illustrative Engravings,

of Animals, Fruit, Plants, and other objects of interest to our readers.

The Publishers and Editors will spare no expense or effort to deserve a continuance of the generous support which the Maine Farmer has always received, and to entitle it to the increased regard and confidence of the People of Maine.

They have have recently leased and occupied a larger and more commodious printing establishment and fitted it with new machinery and material, including a new

COTTRELL & BABCOCK CYLINDER PRESS,

the best printing machine manufactured in the country, at an outlay of more than

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

and additional expense will be incurred in completing their arrangements for the proposed enlargement and improvement of the paper.

THE TERMS OF THE FARMER

in its enlarged form, notwithstanding the largely increased cost of publication, will remain as before, viz.:

Two Dollars per annum in advance,

or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within three months of the date of the subscription.

AGENTS OF THE MAINE FARMER,

and all Postmasters in the several towns in the State and British Provinces, will be furnished with a sheet containing this Prospectus for the new volume, and they will confer a favor on the Publishers by presenting it to the people of their vicinity and soliciting subscriptions for the paper.

HOMAN & BADGER, Publishers.

Augusta, Sept. 22, 1870.

Germany's Progress toward Unity.

The sudden rise of that part of Germany under the lead of Prussia to the position of the first military power in the world renders everything relating to her history and internal policy of peculiar interest. No further apology is necessary for the presentation of a few facts that may assist our readers in comprehending the political problems that are agitating her people.

The old German empire was a conglomeration of kingdoms, duchies, principalities and republics, as loosely joined as were the thirteen American colonies previous to the formation of our present constitution. The emperor was chosen by a small body of electors, who represented the various states. He was rarely strong enough to exert much real authority over his powerful vassals. After Leopold I, who died in 1705, the imperial title was an empty appendage to the crown of Austria. In 1806 Francis II. resigned the title. A few years afterwards a Customs Union, or *Zoll-verein*, was formed by treaty among most of the states, and has continued with some modification to the present day. This relates solely to the collection of duties on imports. Instead of each state having its tariff laws and collecting its own duties, a uniform rate is established, custom houses maintained only on the frontiers of the common territory, and the proceeds divided equably among the several states composing the union.

In 1848 an attempt was made to unite Germany into an empire on the basis of a liberal constitution, but the King of Prussia refused to accept the imperial crown, the revolutionary parliament at Frankfort was dispersed, and the old order of things reestablished. The attempt, however, went far enough to give the progressive party in Germany a definite programme for future effort, viz., the establishment of a confederation with Prussia at its head and Austria excluded. From that time till 1866 there was a strong party throughout Germany in favor of this project, but the despotic governments of the other States constantly defeated the mild occasional attempts of Prussia to accomplish it by moral suasion.

When Count Bismarck became the prime minister and leading spirit of Prussia, he declared that he had no faith in moral conquests, and that national unity could only be obtained by blood and iron. Bismarck is a man of keen foresight, of great energy and few scruples. For three years be was the tyrant of Prussia, disregarding every constitutional law, levying taxes without legislative authority, and practically suppressing the freedom of debate in the legislature. In 1866, Prussia was shaken by violent internal struggles, but this did not prevent Bismarck plunging into war with Austria to decide the question of the leadership of Germany. The victory of Sadowa decided the German question and placed Prussia among the first powers of Europe. The treaty of Prague which closed the war, established a new confederation, that of North Germany, and excluded Austria from all part in German politics. The South German States, embracing Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, were left nominally independent, but they could not avoid signing a traaty of alliance with North Germany, which which placed the command of all their armies in case of war, in the hands of Prussia. Under the terms of that alliance they are fighting the present war.

North Germany is a nation. Nominally a confederation, made up of Prussia and fifteen or twenty smaller States, the latter have parted with every power of importance. The Federal legislature, consisting of a council and Parliament, legislates on all military and commercial affairs, railways and roads, navigation, post and telegraph, money, weights and measures, the code of civil process, the right of citizenship, &c., and the King of Prussia is, *ex officio*, the President of the Confederation, representing her abroad, concluding treaties, commanding all the military and naval forces, with power to declare martial law in any part of the confederation, and to appoint subordinate officers.

As now constituted, North Germany contains about 31,000,000 of people. Prussia alone has 25,000,000, having absorbed Hesse Cassel, Nassau, Hanover, Frankfort, and some other States, with a population of 5,000,000, by bare right of conquest, at the time of the war with Austria. The strong national sentiment, intensified by the present war, will very likely put it in the power of Prussia to draw within the circle of the North German Confederation, the States of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, with their 9,000,000 of people. The main objections on the part of these States to a union with Prussia are, first, differences of religion, the former Catholic, the latter Protestant; second, the unwillingness of the reigning families to give up their crowns; third, the illiberal character of the North German constitution. In spite of the great progress of Prussia in all the arts of civilization and peace, her government has long been far less liberal than those of southern Germany. When the present constitution was formed, it was proposed to insert an article guaranteeing certain rights to citizens, but Bismarck opposed the proposition, and secured its rejection.

While the best minds in christendom sympathize with the desire of the German people for unity, it would certainly seem much better for the cause of liberty if the realization of their hopes were to wait until Prussia felt compelled to yield to the progressive sentiments of the age and allow a modification of the constitution in favor of individual freedom.

Samuel Cony. The decease of this eminent citizen, of which we were able only to make brief mention in our last week's issue, is an event which has called forth a profound expression of sorrow and regret, not only in the community where he was best known and honored, but also throughout the State which he had so faithfully and ably served in varied and important positions of public trust and duty—during a period extending from earliest youth almost to the close of an active and useful life. Always of fine personal presence, and an apparently robust and healthy frame, few who looked upon Gov. Cony could realize that for several years past, disease had been insiduously undermining and weakening his constitution, and that to his own mind and to that of many of his immediate and intimate friends, the closing earthly scene had not at any time been far distant. The approaching change however, did not move him, or disturb the cheerful serenity of soul which always characterized the man. The last days of his life were quietly and calmly devoted to the final arrangement of his earthly affairs, to pleasant and loving parting interviews with friends and neighbors, and to thoughtful benefactions to those dependent upon him, whose lot had been less kindly than his own. To those who were privileged to stand at his bedside, to hold him by the hand, and to listen to his words of wise counsel and affectionate farewell, it will always be a delightful and cherished memory. Although never making any formal religious profession, his faith and trust in the loving Father of all was strong and unshaken, and he had so lived,

"That when the summons came to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realm of shades, he went not like
The quarry slave at night scourged to his dungeon,
But sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,
As one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The funeral of Gov. Cony took place at his late residence, at noon on Friday last, Rev. Mr. McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., officiating, the services being conducted, at his request, in the simplest and most unostentatious form. A large number of our citizens were in attendance, and he was followed to his last resting place in the family burial ground, by a numerous throng of friends and neighbors, including many of those who had been associated with him in public life from various parts of the State.

☞By invitation of the Superintendents of the Maine Central & Androscoggin Railroad, the Superintendents of the other New England railroads, with their ladies and other friends, made a very pleasant trip over these roads last week. On Tuesday they went by special train from Portland to Lewiston, where the party dined, thence to Skowhegan, where they spent the night. Wednesday morning they returned to this city, arriving at 9 30 A. M. They remained about an hour, visiting the new iron railroad bridge, the workshops of the Company and other points of interest, and then left for Bath, where they dined. From Bath the party went to Portland and thence to Boston, in the afternoon.

☞An original operatic burlesque, entitled "Percinet and Florizede," will be performed on Thursday and Friday evenings, at Granite Hall. The libretto of the opera is from the pen of our talented young musical friend, Mr. J. L. Hodsdon, Jr., son of Gen. J. L. Hodsdon of this city, and the music of the piece is also arranged and adapted by him. The various characters will be personated by young ladies and gentlemen of this city, who will doubtless give a very entertaining exhibition of home talent. We hope their efforts to please will be rewarded by the generous attendance of our citizens.

☞At a town meeting held in Hallowell on Wednesday of last week, by a vote of eighty to nine, the time was extended to July 1st, 1871, for giving aid to parties who should within that time build a steam saw mill for the purpose of manufacturing lumber in that city. Messrs. C. & E. Milliken will commence forthwith the erection of an additional steam mill of one hundred horse power, on the Shepard's Wharf property recently purchased by them. The mill on Steamboat Wharf has been completed and running for several weeks.

☞A number of gentlemen, contractors for the New State House in Albany, N. Y., visited this city last week to examine the granite quarry now owned by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. Their names are, Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Thomas Fuller and W. A. Rice, of Albany; J. L. Hudson, of Buffalo, O. B. Latham, of Seneca Falls, Edward Learned, of Pittsfield, and O. E. Sheldon, of Boston. The granite of this quarry is of excellent quality for building purposes, and the supply apparently inexhaustible.

☞Charles Keene, Esq., an old and esteemed citizen, died at his residence on Winthrop street, on Tuesday morning last, after a painful illness of several months duration. He had reached the ripe age of seventy-six years, having been an honored and useful resident of this city for nearly sixty years. The funeral services will be held at the Winthrop street church on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, at the conclusion of which the remains will be consigned to the grave with Masonic honors.

☞The fifth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Maine, will be held at the Baptist Church in this city, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 27th and 28th. Entertainment will be provided for all who attend the Convention, and free return tickets will be furnished on the different railroad and steamboat lines. Mr. D. L. Moody of Chicago, Wm. F. Lee, Esq., editor of the Association Monthly of New York, and L. P. Rowland, Jr., of Boston, have engaged to be present.

☞Our acknowledgements are due to Major Seward Dill, of Phillips; Wm. H. Moores, Esq., of Hallowell City Farm; Mr. John Nelson, of Hallowell; Horace B. Cony, of this city; R. S. Torrey, of Bangor, and J. W. P. Jerrard, of Plymouth, for favors received during the holding of the recent State Fair in this city—and they each will please accept our thanks for the same.

☞Mr. J. B. Hartford, of this city, was severely injured on Monday last by being thrown from a carriage near the State House, while riding to Hallowell with a gentleman from Whitefield named McGraw. Both were picked up insensible, but we are glad to learn they are now recovering from their injuries.

☞Messrs Kendall & Whitney, at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse in Portland, are selling a new article called the Cucumber Wood Pump, which is said to be superior to metal or other wooden pumps. Quite a number are in operation in Portland and vicinity, and give entire satisfaction. See advertisement.

☞The labor involved in Prof. Charles E. Hamlin's "Obituary Record of the Alumni of Colby University" is of that particular kind men do not do for pay—labor performed for love; always the most noble, and generally the most satisfactory of all kinds of labor. It embraces records of deceased graduates of the University from 1822 to 1870, one hundred and twenty eight in all. These records contain every fact of interest in the lives of their subjects, and frequently embrace critical opinions of their writings from high sources, references to published works for fuller information, or statements of cotemporaries recording their lives and characters. The record, aside from the modest introduction, and the very full index, contains sixty pages, and on each page, there are, upon an average fifty lines; each line containing as it does, some fact which could not have come to the compiler but with patient labor and oft-repeated solicitation, in many instances, it is not a hard matter to estimate the amount of labor performed in the preparation of this record. The work is an honor to the gentleman who has prepared it, and upon almost every line we see evidences of his painstaking accuracy, love of detail and regard for facts. Moreover, the record is an honor to the University, and contains many noble names, among them those of the missionary George Dana Boardman; of the veteran teacher Henry Paine; of the martyr Lovejoy; of Enoch W. Freeman; Wyman B. S. Moor; the well known educator E. M. Thurston, (first Secretary of the Maine Board of Education); Charles Coburn; H. S. Downs; Albion Byron Clarke; Solyman Heath; the gallant Sabine Emery, and other names hardly less known. The plan adopted in the preparation is an excellent one, and its performance could not have been entrusted to better hands. It is a worthier monument to Colby's deceased alumni than could have been made from marble.

Free Baptist Anniversaries. These anniversary meetings, now being held in this city, are well attended, the denomination throughout New England being well represented. The opening meeting was held on Tuesday evening, the President, Rev. C. O. Libby of Dover, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John Stevens of Biddeford. The records of the last meeting were read. Treasurer's report read and accepted.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Curtis, Smith and Rand, was appointed to nominate a board of officers for the ensuing year. The committee reported and the officers were elected as follows:

President, E. Knowlton; Vice President, C. F. Penney; Secretary and Treasurer, I. D. Stewart; Committee of Arrangements, C. O. Libbey, I. D. Stewart, G. H. Ball, W. H. Bowen.

The Anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. D. W. C. Durgin of Hampton, N. H. His text was in Matthew 5: 14, "Ye are the light of the world."

The meetings on Wednesday, although the weather was unpleasant, were well attended and of much interest. The exercises will be continued throughout Thursday.

☞The Pembroke Iron Works are doing a brisk business this season. They are now fully supplied with steam power to take the place of water in time of drouth. They are mostly occupied at present in the manufacture of gas-plate (from which gas pipes are made) hinge iron, axe iron and tire iron. Except the water power, which is insufficient, Pembroke has no natural facilities for the making of iron; every pound of ore and pig iron, and all the coal used have to be brought from Pennsylvania, Nova Scotia and other distant parts. This establishment thrives because of the excellence of the iron it turns out, and this owing to skill in combining the various kinds of crude iron which enter into the finished product, and to faithfulness in maintaining the standard. Every locality producing crude iron furnishes a particular quality, which is very constant. To produce finished iron of a desired quality it is very rare that one single kind of crude iron is used. A little of this, a little of that, and some of the other, are put together, always using as much of the cheaper kinds as can be without injuring the quality of the compound. Iron workers are constantly experimenting in these combinations, and when a successful result is obtained, the ingredients and proportions are kept secret.

☞At the last term of the Supreme Court, held in Norridgewock, a desperado named Willard F. Kendall was tried for assault and battery upon Mrs. Thompson Cook, October, 1867. Mrs. Cook was the jailor's wife. In the absence of her husband, she admitted Dr. Gray into the jail to visit a sick prisoner. When the door was opened for the doctor to come out, Kendall and another prisoner took the opportunity to escape. Kendall, in passing out, struck the doctor over the head with an iron padlock and threw a handful of ashes into the face of Mrs. Cook, blinding her for the time, and permanently injuring her eyes. Mrs. Cook then, thoughtfully, swung to the door, preventing further escape. Kendall has just been recaptured, after a three years' absence. At the time of the assault, Kendall was waiting his removal to Thomaston to serve one year's sentence for larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentence suspended until former one is completed. Prisoner brings a bad record from Waldo County, where he had been confined for a violent assault upon a step-father, striking a blow on his head which caused his death.

☞The fishways on the Saint Croix River, built by the joint orders of the Commissioner of Fisheries of Maine and the Inspector General of Fisheries of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have proved successful. The crowds of fish ascending that at Union Mills, Calais, called together crowds of people to see them. Alewives ascended the river as far as the dam at Shaw's tannery in Vanceboro', where some of them were dipped up accidentally in a small landing net. The Messrs. Shaw have lately built a good fishway through this dam, and when the Alewives come next year, they will be able to get into Chepedneck Lake. The owners at Forest City and Princeton, on the west branch are also going to built fishways. This will open the whole river.

☞The stockholders of the Augusta Water Company, organized for the purpose of supplying the city with pure water from the Kennedy Brook, back of the State House, met on Saturday last, and elected B. H. Cushman, Darius Alden, Warren Johnson, A. Lemont, H. S. Osgood and C. Milliken, Directors. H. S. Osgood was elected Secretary. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, B. H. Cushman was chosen President, and Elias Milliken, Treasurer. The company will proceed to put in dams this fall, and at the opening of spring will lay the pipe through the streets.

☞In the stallion race at Narragansett Park last week, the time made by the horses entered, viz., Draco Prince, Rhode Island, and Geo. Wilkes—reported to be among the fastest trotting stallions in the country, was not equal to that made last fall by Gilbreth's Knox, over the same track. The best time was 2 30, 2.28 and 2 27—best half 1.13¼; best quarter 37 seconds. Geo. Wilkes won the race. The time of Gilbreth's Knox last season was 2 28½, 2 26½, and 2.29½—best half 1.10¼; best quarter 34¾ seconds, and without a break.

☞A firm in the boot and shoe business in Portland, displays a large alligator skin, tanned, as a sign. The tanning is done in Louisiana. Boots made from this leather are said to be water-tight, but we cannot vouch for it. The skin looks hard enough to wear well, and the curious checker-work on the surface is ornamented.

☞The Portland *Star* says that all the disputed passages in the Revised Statutes occur in the last part, which, so far from having been printed, have not yet been reached in the final examination. There will not only be no breaking up of the work, but there will be no delays in the printing on account of any mutilations.

☞The Aroostook *Sunrise* says several accessions to the colony of New Sweden have recently been made of parties in various parts of the country, who have read accounts of the colony, copied from that paper. Mr. Thomas informs the editor that another instalment of emigrants will come from Sweden this fall, and more in the spring.

☞The first serious frost of the season in this vicinity occurred on Thursday night last. With the exception of the tomato vines, which were still fruiting, everything, we presume in the fields and gardens which would have been injured, had been previously gathered out of harm's way.

Editor's Table.

Paris in December 1851; or The Coup D'Etat of Napoleon 3d. By Eugene Tenot. Translated by S. W. Adams and A. H. Brandon. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1870, 12 mo. pp. 350.

The object of the original work embraced in this translation was to supply a corect statement of the acts of violence and unlawfulness whereby Napoleon 3d supplanted the Republic of France by the Empire of which he became the head; and the object of the translators has been to give the narrative a form and style which should make it intelligible and popular to American readers. With the interest that now centers in the new phase of political matters in France, it will be read by large numbers, and its publication in its present form, is most opportune.

The volume is issued in the faultless style of the Riverside Press, which characterize all the publications of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton.

An Index to Harper's New Monthly Magazine. Vols. I. to XL. New York: Harper & Brothers. 8 vol. pp. 432.

The long promised Index to the first forty volumes of Harper's popular magazine, has appeared, and will bring a welcome to every one so fortunate as to possess a set of the work; forming as it does a most satisfactory cyclopædia of Novel, Discovery, Adventure and the statistics of our country's progress in almost every branch of industry. As a means of reference to the mass of information contained in the past volumes of the magazine, this index will be found invaluable to all readers. In printing it, each alternate page has been left blank, so that any person can continue the index for a large number of volumes to come—a most excellent plan.

For sale in this city by Clapp and North; in Portland by Bailey & Noyes.

A Batch of Children's Books. We can hardly keep run of the numerous issues of juvenile books, which the busy presses of the popular publishers Messrs. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, are constantly sending out to their hosts of readers the country over. Here upon our table are some half dozen volumes, the titles of which we can only enumerate; and very likely by the time this notice is read by the young folks, other new issues from the same firm will be out. Capital reading they afford, for the delightful evenings now upon us, and for the Christmas time that is not very far in the future. First is "Bear and Forbear," the concluding volume of Oliver Optic's Lake Shore Series. Then comes "The Boys of Grand Pre School," by the genial author of the "B. O. W. C." who, all will be glad to hear, is to write other books in the same series. Then we have "Charley and Eva Robert's Home in the West," the third of the Charley Roberts series; "The Pinks and the Blues," the concluding book of the Rosa Abbott Stories, and "The Little Maid of Oxbow," the sixth of the Helping Hand Series. Won't this do for the present?

New Stories. Among the new stories recently issued by Messrs. Harper of New York, are the following:

A Dangerous Guest. By the author of "Gilbert Rugge." Paper covers 50 cents.

The Mystery of Edwin Drood. By Charles Dickens. Illustrated. 25 cents, paper covers.

Recollections of Eton. By an Etonian. Illustrated. Paper covers, 50 cents.

Veronica. By the author of "Mable's Progress." Paper covers, 50 cents.

New School Books. Harper & Bros, New York, send us Willson's Intermediate Fifth Reader. A. S Barnes & Co., New York, send us "The Normal Grammar; Illustrated by Diagrams," by Stephen W. Clark, A. M. "A Condensed Etymology of the English language," by W. W. Smith, and an "Elementary Treatise on Mechanics" by Wm. G. Peck. School officers, desirious of examining any of the above works, can have copies forwarded for that purpose, at reduced rates, by application to the publishers, as above.

A Proclamation by the President. For some time past French armed vessels have been cruising off New York and also off Chesapeake Bay, watching for outgoing and incoming German vessels. French and Prussian agents have also for some time been quietly engaged in purchasing arms and other military supplies in this country, and shipping them for the use of the belligerents abroad. Complaint having been made of this attempted violation of the neutrality of the United States, a meeting of the Cabinet was called on Saturday last, and on Sunday a proclamation was issued by the President, declaring that any use of the waters within the jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as ports of observation on the ships of war or privateers, or merchant vessels of the other belligerent lying within or being about to enter within the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive and that during the present war no ship of war or privateer, of either of the belligerents, shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment. And no ship of war or privateer shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, from which a vessel of the other belligerent shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of the other vessel. Regulations are also made with reference to the use of our ports for coaling and obtaining supplies.

Disasters to Maine Vessels. The schooner Edward King of Jonesport, loaded with spiles and bound for Jonesport to New York, was found bottom up off Round Shoals, and towed into Edgartown a week or two since. She is supposed to have been capsized and all hands lost. The captain's name was D. J. Mansfield, of Jonesport; the mate, Wallace Cole, of Machiasport; and Levi Mansfield, one of the crew, was a brother of the captain; the other man of the crew belonged at Machiasport, name unknown. The captain leaves a wife, and the mate a wife and several children.

Schooner Ella of Stockton, from Bangor to Boston, sank off Wallis Sands on Friday last. Capt. John Reed, Levi B. Knight and Charles Howard, all on board, were saved. The schooner was a sixty-three ton vessel, loaded with brick and lumber. She sprang aleak Thursday night at 12 o'clock, between Boon Island and Portsmouth harbor; tried to make Portsmouth harbor, and failed, being too full of water to make the entrance. The flag was hoisted union down for assistance, but was not noticed by passing vessels, although seen at Whale's Back Light House, three miles distant. The keeper of the light put out a notice to inward vessels that the Ella needed aid, but none of them passed near enough to read it. The Ella sank in an hour and a half at anchor near Saddle Rock Reef, one and a half miles from Wallis Sands. The wind being northeast, a heavy sea on, but the crew landed at Wallis Sands in a high tide. The Ella's masts are several feet above water at high tide. The vessel is a total loss, and is breaking up. Her deckload of lumber, laths, &c., is strewn along the beach. Her deck has washed ashore, Her cargo was consigned to Boston parties.

Somerset Railroad. The Directors of the Somerset Railroad Company, have applied to the City Council of Lewiston for aid in the sum of $100,000. Lewiston to exchange city bonds for first mortgage railroad bonds to that amount, to purchase iron for the thirteen miles of the road between West Waterville and Norridgewock. The City Council appointed a delegation to visit the Somerset Valley to inspect the line of the route and report upon the same. That committee have just reported that the completion of the road is of great importance to the city of Lewiston, and they recommend the City Council and citizens to take into consideration the proposition of the Directors of the Somerset road.

☞Capt. M. N. McKusick of Baring, formerly of the 6th Maine Battery, has been admitted to the Washington County bar, as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

☞There is a waterwheel in Milltown that has had the fortune to catch several salmon. One weighing 20 pounds, was taken from one of its buckets, dead, a few weeks ago.

☞On Tuesday last, we visited the fair of the Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Topsham, and shall give some account of the same in our next issue.

Another Chinese Colony. The second Chinese colony east of the Rocky Mountains, has been founded at Belleville, New Jersey. They are employed in Mr. Hervey's great laundry establishment at that place. Considerable opposition was made to their employment by some of the Irish laborers at work in the vicinity, but thus far no actual violence has been attempted. The New York *Tribune* correspondent says the Chinese hands number sixty-eight, and it cost Mr. Hervey $125 each to bring them from San Francisco. He found them close and careful at making a contract, minutely scrutinizing and deliberating upon the provisions which are to bind them for several years. The wages are about the same paid to his Irish girl help; and the expectation of profit in the change lies in the more trustworthy, constant and economical character of the new laborers. The following shows one trait in strong relief:

"I taught one of the youngest of the Chinese," said Mr Hervey's son, "to mash the food for the hogs. I was much surprised, when we had finished the first lessons, to observe him, without hint or instruction, carefully gather the twenty or thirty kernels of corn which he had wasted to the ground during the process of feeding, and add them to the mash. I should have thoughtlessly trampled them in the ground; he saved them, just as thoughtlessly, perhaps, from old habits of economy."

The laborers are quartered in ten or twelve sleeping-rooms, six or seven men to the room. They have discarded the bedsteads and mattresses provided for them, and prefer wooden bunks with strips of matting. They are large and tall men, averaging from 140 to 160 pounds. In other respects the features of the New Jersey experiment seem to be the same as those described at North Adams.

French War Damages. A writer in the leading French agricultural journal makes a summary of the losses of the farmers of France in the seven departments which have been invaded by the German armies. He sets down the aggregate in money at eight hundred millions of dollars. This estimate is based on the calculation that more than ten millions of acres have been overrun, and that the loss in growing crops, stock, farm houses and implements, cannot fall below eighty dollars an acre. The invasion could not have come at a worse season of the year, as the harvests were about ripe. The same writer estimates the loss of able-bodied men swept into the French armies and otherwise taken away from productive industry, at four hundred thousand, which is probably below the mark. Every day's continuance of the war adds frightfully to the sum total of loss to the country in property and life, and the diversion of labor from its usual productive employments. The aggregate cost of such a war is absolutely beyond computation.

The New National Loan. Secretary Boutwell publishes a notice of the terms and conditions under which he will issue proposals for subscriptions to the new national loan of $1,500,000,000 authorized by the recent act of funding the national debt. The subscribers in equal amounts to the four and five per cent bonds, having thirty and ten years to run, will have the first preference; then the subscribers for equal amounts of each class; and third, the subscribers for the five per cent bonds, according to the premium which they offer or order of subscription. A deposit of two per cent will be required at the time of subscription, and payment may be made either in coin or five-twenties at par, the coin to be applied to the redemption of five-twenties. The bonds to be issued to be of the denominations $50, $100, $500 $1000, $5000 and $10,000, either registered or coupon, and are exempt from all taxation.

☞At the recent funeral ceremonies in honor of Farragut in New York, the pluck of the gallant sailors who fought under the old Admiral at New Orleans and Mobile became somewhat aroused, and an episode took place not laid down in the programme. These men had been assigned a position in the procession a long distance in the rear of the body of their former commander. They objected, but were treated contemptuously, whereupon they marched in a body to a position immediately in the rear of the body, and defied interference. This position they kept, and then marched to the grave of their brave leader under the lead of J. J. Tinilli Mashero, mate of the flagship Hartford.

Terrible Affray in Kentucky. A terrible and fatal affray occurred at Columbus, Ky., on Sunday evening last. Five men who had some difficulty a fortnight ago, met in the town and proceeded to settle matters in a free fight, with the following result: Smith Gibson was stabbed and died instantly; George Gibson was stabbed and fatally wounded; Austin had his skull fractured by a club and will probably die; Conrad was shot and wounded dangerously; Brockman was stabbed and terribly beaten, but was taken to his house in the country, and the result of his injuries will probably never be known. All were *hors du combat* in three minutes from the commencement of the affray.

Seizure of another American Fishing Vessel. Clara F. Friend, of Gloucester, is reported by telegraph to have been seized for violation of the fishery laws, and taken into Charlottetown, P. E. I. This makes the third seizure of Gloucester vessels by the Provincial authorities this season. In the two former cases the action of the law officers was severely commented upon by the newspapers of the Island, which denounced the proceedings as high-handed and illegal, and calculated to permanently injure the business of the fishing ports.

The Failure of Skinner & Co. The committee appointed by the creditors of Frank Skinner & Co., have submitted a report by which it appears that all savings banks to which the firm are indebted, are fully secured by collaterals, and will not lose a dollar. There is a second class of creditors that will in all probability receive payment in full, or a large share of their claims, as they hold second names, like the drafts of Woolen Mills on F. Skinner & Co., and others. These Woolen Mills are liable for the full amount of the drafts, in case they cannot be cashed by Skinner & Co.

The European and North American Railway. In accordordance with the act of Congress, making payment to Massachusetts for the money expended in the last war with Great Britain, and the vote of Massachusetts and Maine to transfer the money to the European and North American Railway, Secretary Boutwell is directed to issue certificates of the denomination of not less than $100,000, to run five years, at the annual interest of 4 per cent. These bonds will be ready to be issued to the Treasurer of Maine in trust for the company, November first.

☞Letters from General Sheridan, who is still at the Prussian headquarters, states that he has witnessed all the battles from the beginning of the war and he expresses a positive opinion that neither French nor Prussian soldiers are equal to our own in point of intelligence, skill and arms. Our Remington breech loader he says is far superior to the Chassepot or needle guns. He will remain at the Prussian headquarters probably until the close of the siege of Paris.

☞Gen. Lee, who was reported in a despatch last week as having been stricken down with paralysis, is now recovering, but not yet out of danger. He had no symptoms of apoplexy or paralysis—only a torpor. He had attended a protracted and excited meeting in the vestry of the Episcopal Church, and on his return to his residence fainted from extraordinary fatigue, and was placed in bed, where he has since remained under the advice of his physician.

☞The British brig Nancy, from Cow Bay for New York, is reported lost at sea, with all on board except her captain. The captain writes from Halifax, that he was picked up, after being thirty-six hours on a plank, by the schooner "Ocean Bird" from Boston, and taken to La Have, N. S. In addition to his wife, child and the crew, there were also on board a mother and seven children, passengers from Cape Breton for New York, who all perished.

From Nova Scotia. Our agent, Mr. S. I. Small, now travelling in the Province of Nova Scotia, writing from Wallace, under date of Oct. 21, says; "September has been very warm here; no frost, to kill, in Cumberland county, yet. Potatoes rotting badly in some sections."

☞Partial and scattering returns from the States which held elections on Tuesday last, indicate republican gains, but the precise results have not been ascertained.

Items of Maine News.

The Bangor *Whig* is informed that Arno Wiswell, Esq., of Ellsworth, has recently purchased a valuable marble quarry at Deer Isle, which he has since sold to Boston parties at a handsome profit. The marble is said to be equal if not superior to that of Vermont, and the facilities of water transportation will, it is thought, enable the owners to compete successfully with the Vermont quarries.

The Dover *Observer* understands that a slate quarry is being opened at Monson, which promises to be equal if not superior to any in the State or country. Work was begun only a few weeks since, and but six men have been employed; and yet they are now making slate of the first quality, and in quantities sufficient each day to pay the bills, with from fifteen to twenty dollars to spare.

The Lewiston *Journal* says the Messrs. Whitman will shortly emove their Agricultural Works and families from Winthrop to St. Louis. Some dozen workmen and families, and various other persons will follow. Mr. Shorey, of the Winthrop House, and Mr. Hunneford, saloonist, are among those who purpose to turn their backs on Winthrop.

On Monday night 3d inst. Mrs. Laura G. Snow, relict of the late Jabez Snow of Bucksport, met with an accident which caused her death. She was about to descend a flight of stairs, when she made a misstep and fell to the bottom, striking on her head and arm. Her age was 73 years.

A Bucksport correspondent of the Belfast *Journal* writes that the Sherman Steel Works were only closed for the want of an experienced melter. One has now arrived from Pittsburg, and the business is in a prosperous condition. The proprietors expect to put in suitable machinery soon for rolling the steel for common purposes.

On Tuesday afternoon last, says the Bangor *Whig*, as a lad named Charles Ruggles, of Lewiston, employed as a clerk in the store of Geo. H. Haynes at Winn, was about starting on a gunning expedition, his fowling piece was accidentally discharged, the charge, a heavy load of duck shot, striking a boy named Frankie Low, who stood near by, in the face and head, wounding him so severely that he is not expected to live. Ruggles is about 15 and Low 10 years of age.

It is stated that Mr. James Lumsden, formerly road master on the Grand Trunk, between Gorham and Portland, was killed while in a quarrel with one of his employees, near Pique, Ind., about a month ago. He was, we believe, a native of Oxford County.

Moore and Hight, the Lime Rock Bank robbers, have been put to useful labor, the former in the carriage-shop and the latter in the upholstery department at the prison in Thomaston, says the Gazette.

A Portland dispatch says that a man named Peter Boyle was arrested in that city last week on the charge of bigamy. He was married to his first wife 24 years ago and lived with her until within a few months, and had several children. About five months ago he married a young girl in Great Falls, N. H.

Mrs Sally Brown who died at N. Jay, on the 1st inst., had arrived at the extreme age of one hundred and three years five months, twenty days. She has been the mother of twenty-two children, twelve of whom are now living. Her last husband died about forty-five years ago and was the first person buried in the cemetery of North Jay which is now nearly full.

The Biddeford *Democrat* says that Amaziah Benton, Wm. Flanders and Lewis Emmons, while out fishing, had their boat capsized. They managed to cling to the boat for many hours, but finally the Emmons lad became exhausted and died. The others were at last rescued.

Mr. William Craig, switchman at the Portland and Kennebec depot in Bath, while engaged in arranging a train on Thursday morning tripped and fell under a passenge car and was badly crushed between the brake frame and the rails. One leg was broken and he sustained such other injuries that he died in a few hours after the accident.

A sad accident occurred in Waterford on Sunday, 2d inst. As the daughter of Mr. Samuel Stone, 15 years of age, was riding to church, she was thrown from the wagon and killed. Owing to some error in harnessing, the horse soon after starting became unmanageable and dashed on at a furious rate. She had the presence of mind to direct a younger sister, who was with her, to try to get out from the back of the wagon. She succeeded in doing so safely. The older sister still endeavored to control the horse, but was thrown out. Her clothing caught in the fender and she was dragged a full quarter of a mile. When found she was much mutilated and dead. She was a lovely, intelligent and energetic girl.

Patents have been issued to G. F. Morse, Portland, for slide-valve; E. S. M. Fernald, Saco, for knife-grinding machine; A. B. Weeks, Rockland, for furnace-grate; J. C. Higgins, Skowhegan, for trip hammer and anvil-stock.

The store of Messrs. R. P. Eaton & Co., at Green's Landing, Deer Isle, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday evening of last week. Mt. Eaton closed the store at 3 o'clock that afternoon and went to Isle au Haut, the fire occurred during his absence. His insurance had expired a short time before and had not been renewed.

The Bangor *Whig* is told that a man in a neighboring town who possesses a small house, containing but one room, and had no barn or granary on his premises, piled all the furniture in one corner of his house and was threshing out a crop of beans on the floor with a flail.

Eight wives and two husbands were divorced from the marriage tie, at the recent term of the S. J. Court at Paris.

Bath has voted, 321 to 144, to make an additional loan of $178,600 in aid of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad. Rockland, Newcastle, Damariscotta and Nobleboro have voted additional loans and the remaining towns along the line will no doubt do the same, thus securing the early completion of the road.

On Sunday night last in Portland a boy named James McTaggard, was found on Richardson's wharf insensible under the influence of liquor. He died on Monday morning last. It is supposed the liquor was drugged.

The *Argus* says that a house in Portland, owned and occupied by the family of the late John Barbour, was burnt Sunday morning. Some powder in one of the rooms exploded, and three men were very near to it and engaged in removing some furniture. They were almost forced out of a window by the shock. Roscoe Barbour, one of the family, had his hair, face and clothes, badly burned. The other two were also singed.

The Bridgton *News* expresses the hope that the long-talked-of idea of organizing a new county, composed of a portion of the western part of Oxford and northern part of Cumberland counties, of which it desires Bridgton to be the county seat, will receive the attention of the Legislature at its next session. The towns proposed for the new county, are Porter, Hiram, Brownfield, Denmark, Fryeburg and Lovell, in Oxford county, and Bridgton, Harrison, Otisfield, Naples, Casco, and perhaps Sebago in Cumberland.

The East Kennebec Musical Association will hold a musical convention at China village beginning on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, to continue four days. The convention will be under the direction of Prof. F. E. Davenport of Bangor.

The *Republican* says that the water in the Machias river is lower than it has ever been known. Sawing lumber and grinding corn is suspended for the present. Meanwhile the mills and sluices are being repaired.

The *Sentinel* says that on Thursday last, a countryman was attacked in Eastport, by a gang of ruffians, who knocked him down and attempted to rob him. They were arrested, and the ringleader, one William McCauts, is in jail awaiting trial.

Rev. J. C. Snow, Principal of the Westbrook Seminary, tells the Portland *Transcript* a fact worth knowing in time of drought. He said the tin roof of the Seminary boarding house, owing to its greater condensing power than wood, had helped materially in keeping up a supply of water during the drouth. Frequently, after a night during which not a drop of rain fell, it would be found that a considerable quantity of water had run into the cistern, and during the continuance of the dry time probably hogsheads of water were caught in this way.

The golden wedding of the venerable John Allen, familiarly known as "Camp-meeting John," will occur on the 21st of October. All his children, four in number, are alive, and live in the vicinity of Boston. It is proposed that this occasion be commemorated in Boston.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870.

At market this week, 248 cattle, 13,926 sheep and lambs, 5875 swine, 40 veals. Last week, 2066 cattle, 12,877 sheep and lambs, 4450 swine, 80 veals.

From Maine 355 cattle, 300 sheep.

PRICES—Beeves per hundred pounds, the total weight of hides, tallow, and dressed beef. Extra quality, $12 50@13 00; First quality, $11 50@12 25; Second quality, $10 50@12 00; Third quality, $9 00@10 25. Poorest grades cows, bulls, &c, $6 50@8 50.

Brighton Hides, 8@8½; Brighton Tallow, 7@7; Country Hides, 7½@8c; Country Tallow, 6@7c; Calf Skins, 16a17c ℔ lb. Sheep and lamb Skins, 75@87½c each.

Working Oxen.—Extra, $225@260; Ordinary, 140@200 handy Steers $70@$130 ℔ pair.

Store Cattle—Many of the store cattle of a poor grade sell low; some yearlings and two-year-olds selling at $8 00@20 00 per head. We quote the best quality of Yearlings, $12@22; two-year-olds, $20@45; 3-year-olds, $45@65 per head, or much according to their value for beef.

Milch Cows—Extra Cows, $80@100; and $35@75 per head. Most of the cows brought to market are of a common grade. There is but a few fancy breed of cows offered for sale.

Sheep and Lambs.—Extra and selected lots $4 50a5 00; ordinary, $1 50a3 25; or from three cents to seven cents per pound.

Swine—at wholesale, 10@11c; retail, 10½@11½c; Fat hogs, 9½c@10c.

Poultry.—Extra, 17@18c; medium, 16½@17c ℔ lb.

DROVES FROM MAINE.

Farrar & Merrill, 73; Wells & Richardson, 20; D. Wells 30; J F Connor, 29; A P Grindle, 4; Thompson & Libbey, 41; J Winter, 14; C T Hammond, 6; S Chase, 15; D A Holbrook, 18; W W Hall, 42; R D Blinn, 16; J Abbott, 8; F Brown, 98 sheep and Lambs; N B Beal, 65 sheep and lambs; J S Richardson, 45 cattle.

The supply of cattle from Maine for the week was of a common grade, and there were but a few lots among them suitable for beef. On account of the short supply from all sections, the trade for the best grades of beef was quick, and prices were full a half cent per pound higher than those of last week and some few extra cattle sold for a large advance; but with a larger supply in market, we do not think that prices would have been any higher.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

J F Connor sold 6 at 10c ℔ lb, 37 per cent sk; 6 at 10c dressed weight; 2 at 10½c; 1 pair 6 ft 8 in, $137; 1 pair 6½ feet, $137; 1 pair 7 ft, $170; two 2 year olds and one 3 year old, $90; 2 cows for $80. A P Grindel 1 pair 6 ft 6 in, $185. Wells & Richardson 6 at 8c ℔ lb, 40 per cent sk; 4 at 11c ℔ lb, 38 per cent sk; 2 for $70; 6 to dress 400 lbs each, $140.

W H Hall sold 2 at 18 cts ℔ lb, 35 ℔ ct sk; 9 at 11 c dressed weight; 1 cow $41; 1 new milch cow $53. N B Beal 106 store sheep at $3 25 per head. F Brown 198 sheep and Lambs $1.40 per head. J Abbott; 8 cattle at 7½ c live weight, average 1240. D Wells, 10 at 8 cts; 2 at 9½ cts; 4 at 9½ cts; 8 at 11½ cts. dressed weight; 2 2 year old heifers at $23 per head. J Winter, 1 pair 7 feet, $195; 8 2 year olds, at $26 per head. Farrar & Merrill, 1 pair 6 ft 9 in, $130; 1 pair 6 feet 8 inches, $125; 1 pair steers, $65; 1 pair 4 year old, 6½ ft $135. D P Hobart, 10 2 year olds, $27 per head; 1 pair 6 ft 10 in $150. J Chase, 1 cow $52; 1 cow $36; 1 cow, $21; 2 year old heifer $32; 2 at 11½ cts dressed weight. R D Blinn, 4 at 10 cts dressed, 4 at 11½ cts dressed weight. Libbey & Thompson, 1 pair 7 ft, 5 in $225; 1 pair steers, 6 ft 4 ins $137; 5 beef cows 8 cts, 40 per cts sk; 7 2 year old heifers, $28 per head; 21 at 10 cts dressed weight.

Wool Market.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870.

Ohio and Penn. Picklock, 62a65; choice XX, 50a53; fine X 48a49; medium, 47a49; coarse, 45a47. Michigan X and XX, 45 a48; fine, 45a46; medium, 45a46; common, 42a43. Other Western fine and XX 44a46; medium, 44a45; common, 42a43. Pulled X, 35a38; superfine, 35a50; No. 1, 25@35; Combing fleece, 52a55 California, 18a33; Texas, 15a35; Canada combing, 55a60; Smyrna washed, 20a35; unwashed, 12a20; Smyrna, 20a32; Buenos Ayres, 25a37; Cape Good Hope, 25a34; Chilian, 20a26; Donskey, 27a35; African unwashed, 18a15.

Remarks—The market for fleece and pulled wool is firm and demand good at full prices. At New York there is an increased demand for nearly all kinds of domestic wool and the sales are larger in aggregate than for some time past. Many of the streams in the Manufacturing Districts have been swollen by the recent rains sufficiently to enable the mills to resume operations and as a consequence manufacturers have shown more disposition to buy. Fine pulled wool has been in active request but the scarcity has prevented large transactions. Oregon wool has been sought after and we note considerable business in that kind.

At Philadelphia the market for all kinds of domestic has been very firm since our last. There has been a little more demand for fine fleece and combing, and the latter is held for an advance; but in other descriptions the transactions are limited to the immediate wants of the manufacturers. The mills at the eastward are resuming operations, and a number of buyers from that section have made their appearance here.

Boston Market.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1870.

Corn Exchange—The market remains steady for Flour with a fair demand: the sales have been of Western superfine at $4 75a $5 00; common extras at $5 25 a $5 75; medium extras and bakers' brands at $6 a 6 50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $6 a $7 25; Illinois at $6 25 a $8; and St Louis at $6 25 a $9 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is quiet at $6 a $9 50 ℔ bbl for common extras and choice family. Corn is quiet; we quote Western yellow at 96 cts a1 00 cts; and Western mixed at 91 a 95 ℔ bush. Oats are selling at 53 a 60c per bushel for Southern and Western. Rye at 95 ℔ bush. Shorts $23 a 24; Fine Feed $27 a 28; and Middlings $34 @ $38 per ton.

Provisions—Pork is quiet at $22@23 for prime; $27@28 for mess; and $30@32 for clear. Beef ranges from $12@19 for mess and extra mess, and $21@24 ℔ bbl for family. Lard 16@16½c for steam and kettle renedred; and Smoked Hams 19@23; ℔ lb. Butter sells at 25@42c ℔ lb; and Cheese from 10@15c ℔ lb, as to quality.

Produce—White Beans are in moderate demand at $1 75@$2 for medium and $2 50 @ 2 87 for extra pea. Potatoes have been in very fair demand and prices are firm. Sales of Jackson Whites at 75 @ 80c. Onions have been selling at $4 a 4 50 ℔ bbl. Sweet Potatoes are plenty and dull and have been selling at $2 a 2 50 ℔ bbl. Apples are plenty and range from $1 @ 2 25 ℔ bbl. Eggs have been in fair demand at 29 @ 30c ℔ dozen, and firm, with a tendency upward.

Hay—The market remains about the same, with sales at $19 a 30 ℔ ton for common and prime.

New York Market.

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1870.

Flour—sales 10,200 bbls.—State and Western unchanged—State 5,00@5,90; Round Hoop Ohio, 5,50@6,35; Western, 5 00 @6 45; Southern, 5,80@8,35.

Wheat is steady—sales 120,000 bushels—No 2 Spring 1,12@1,20; Winter Red and Amber Western, $1,32@1 35.

Corn more active—new mixed western 84@85

Oats are firmer—Ohio 51@57; Western 52@52½.

Beef dull—New plain, $12 00a15 50; new extra do, $15 00@18 50.

Pork is firmer—new mess 23,50; prime $21,50a22,50.

Lard—steam rendered 14½@16¼.

Sugar—Muscovado 9½@10½; Fair to Good Refining 9¼@10; No. 12 D. S. 10½.

Gold and Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 12.

American gold closed at 113½a113¼.

Money market closed at 5a6 per cent on call.

Government Securities closed at the following quotations: United States sixes (coupons) 1881, 114½; 5.20s. 1862, 113; 18 4, 111½, 1865, 112; 1865. Jan. and July, 110½; 1867, 110½; 1868, 110½; 10.40s, 107.

Augusta City Market.

Wednesday, Oct. 12

APPLES—Have declined somewhat being now quoted at 30 @ 40c.

BUTTER—Is in good supply at 38@42c according to quality.

BEANS—$2 75 for choice hand picked Pea; $2 25 for yellow eyes.

CHEESE—14 @ 16c.

CRANBERRIES—$3 00@3 50 ℔ bush.

FLOUR—Super to common extra $7 50 @ 9 00; good $12 00 @ 11 50; choice Western $11 00 @ 12 50. Southern $12 50 a $13 00, St. Louis favorite brands $10 70 a $12 00.

GRAIN—Corn $1 00 @1 10; Barley 90c a $1 00; Oats, 65 @ 70c; Rye $1 25.

HAY—Sales are made of choice early cut loose at $20 00 ℔ ton.

HIDES AND SKINS—Lamb skins 60 @70c; calf skins 17c hides 6c

MEAL—Corn, $1 12 ℔ bush.; Rye meal, nominal.

PRODUCE—Potatoes 60c. Eggs 25@26c. Lard 18a20c

PROVISIONS—Beef by the quarter, 10@12c; Mutton 8a 10 Round hog, 12@13; Clear salt pork, $17 ℔ hundred; 18@20c. Fowl, 16@18c; Spring lamb, 8@9c Spring chickens,

SHORTS—$2 00a2 50 ℔ 100 pounds.

WOOL—Local market quiet.

WOOD—Hard $6 50@7 00; mill wood $3 00@3 75.

Portland Market.

Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870

APPLES—The market is well supplied with good Maine fruit. Prices range from $1 50 per bbl, for cooking qualities to $5 50 for choice table fruit. Dried apples are dull.

BEANS—No change in prices. The new crop is coming along of excellent quality. Marrow beans are selling at 2 75; pea, $2 75@3 00; blue pods at $2 25a2 50; yellow eyes, $2 50 @3 75.

BUTTER—Prices have advanced for Vermont tubs, and we quote them 30a40c. Very choice tubs have brought a higher price.

CHEESE—No change in the market. We quote Vermont 14½ a 15c; Factory, 15½a16c; New York Dairy 14½@15c.

FISH—Prices of dry fish unchanged. We quote according to grade, from $2 62½a6 00 per quintal; herring, $5 75@6 25 ℔ bbl.; scaled ℔ box, 40a50; mackerel ℔ bbl, from medium to Bay No. 1 and Shore, $6.25 a 26 50 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market is rather dull, with no change in prices. We quote superfine $5 00 @ 5 50; Spring X and XX $5 75 @ 7 50; Michigan Winter X and XX $7 50 @ 8 75; Illinois X and XX, $7 00a9 25; St. Louis X and XX $8 50 a 10 50.

GRAIN—The market for corn is very firm and prices tend onwards. We quote mixed at 96@98c and yellow at $1 03@1 05. Oats are selling at 60@65c, and shorts at $28a30 ℔ ton.

HAY—The market continues firm, and dealers are paying $25 for retailing qualities, for which only is there any demand.

LARD—Quotations unchanged. Per bbl. 17a17½c. ℔ lb; kegs 17½@17½c.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 1 20@1 25 ℔ cask. Cement is held at 2 45@2 60

PLASTER—We continue our quotations. Soft ℔ ton, 2 50; hard, 2 25. There is a good demand

PRODUCE—Beef, side ℔ lb, 10a14c; Veal, 10@12; Mutton, 14a15c; Chickens, 25@29; Turkeys, 30a32; Eggs ℔ doz., 23a24c; Potatoes ℔ bush., 60@65c; yellow onions $5 25a5 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Beef, Chicago, $14 00a16 00; Ex Mess, 16 00@18 00; Pork—Extra clear, 33 00 a 33 50; Clear, 31 00 @ 32 00; Mess, 28 00a29 00; Prime, 23 00a24 00; Hams 18a 19c Roundhogs, none.

Bangor Produce Market.

Saturday, Oct. 8

Beans—Yellow eyed beans are selling at $2.25a2 50 ℔ bush. for a good article, and extra hand picked pea beans are worth from $2.50 to $4.75 per bushel.

Butter—Plenty in the market, but most of it is of a poor or second rate quality. A nice article of lump is worth from 40 to to 43 cents per lb; common 35 to 38 cents.

Eggs—Selling on the market at 27 ℔ doz.

Hay—Loose hay in good demand, and best qualities selling at $20 to $23; inferior quality, from $14 to $18 per ton. Loose straw, from $8 to $10.

Oats—New oats are coming in and sell at 60 cents per bush

Potatoes—Selling at 65 to 70 cents per bushel.

Barley—Selling at 80 cents per bush for a good clear article.

Round Hogs—In good condition for the market—sell at 12 to 13c.

Chickens—Are brought in quite plenty, and sell at about 15 cents per pound for common and fair lots.

Wood—Seasoned hard wood is worth from $7 00 to 7 50 per cord; and good dry soft wood from $4 00 to 5 00.

The above prices are paid on our streets for produce from market teams.—*Bangor Whig.*

Ten Thousand Cabinet Organs Per Annum—Mason & Hamlin, the famous cabinet organ makers, are again obliged to add to their manufacturing facilities, which have been doubled every three years since they commenced business. So great is the reputation of their work and so large the demand for it, that there has been no time for years when they have not been largely behind orders. Recently they purchased some two acres of ground in Cambridgeport, on which is now completed another large new factory. This, with their other factories, will give them capacity to produce two hundred cabinet organs each week, or over Ten Thousand per annum. They are, of course, much the largest manufacturers of this class of instruments in the world.

They are introducing improvements in their organs, the present season, which they regard as very valuable, and for which patents were granted them in June and August last.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Foreign News.

The War in Europe.

The Fighting near Paris.

Tours, Oct. 5. A dispatch just received from Chartres, dated to-day, contains the following: The Prussians gained some advantage near Epernon yesterday, which opens that place to their arms. For a time the Mobiles and Franc Tireures fought courageously, but were unable to contend against the vigorous artillery fire of the enemy.

Fontainebleau, Oct. 4. A detachment of Prussians, several hundred strong, made an attack on the Franc Tireurs here to-day, and were handsomely repulsed. The Prussians retreated toward Chailly.

Tours, Oct, 5. It is reported here to day that fighting is going on near Orleans. A dispatch from Belfort says that the Franc Tireurs had defeated a detachment of the new Prussian army which recently crossed the Rhine near Colmar.

The Belgian papers are filled with accounts of attacks made on scattered German outposts by the peasantry. In St. Dezier the German troops were fired on and many killed and wounded. A force was sent to levy 500,000 francs for the offense, but the Mayor invited the officer commanding to turn the town, saying that he neither dared nor would execute any such order.

The German works at Sillancourt have been shelled by the French gunboats on the Seine, which were only driven off after a considerable slaughter of the German troops. There is much sickness in the German encampments.

Preparations for the Attack on the Fortifications Completed.

London, Oct. 5. Our correspondent telegraphs from Berlin that official advices from headquarters report the preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications and for the shelling of Paris as completed. The siege guns and mortars arrived and have been placed in position for immediate operations.

The whole German force now occupying the lines before Paris, consists of seven army corps, numbering 280,000 men, besides the cavalry, which will carry the total up to 340,000.

It is understood that the garrison of Paris now consists of 350,000 National Guards, 50,000 regulars of the line and 200,000 Gardes Mobile. Regiments and battalions are drilled incessantly, and it is confidently believed in the city that the army of Paris alone will at no distant date be more than able to assume the offensive, with success, against the investing force.

Paris is surrounded by ditches, rifle-pits, barricades and other temporary defenses. The villas in the suburbs and the walls of cottages are loopholed for rifles.

Sorties from Metz Repulsed.

Saarbrucken, Oct. 3. The garrison at Metz makes sorties every day, but without important results. The French are always driven back with loss. Bazaine, who is in command there, adheres to the Emperor. The besieged are constantly sending up balloons. A large cavalry brigade has gone to Tours.

The *Tribune's* correspondent before Metz telegraphs on the 5th: The sortie made from Metz against Joury and was held by the 8th corps at noon on the 3d. The French wounded were left in German hands, but the dead were carried back to Metz.

Fort Quelen supported the attack. These diversions are useless except for discipline.

Rumored Death of Gen. Moltke.

The telegraph this morning has a number of dispatches relating to the rumored death of Gen. Van Moltke. The editor in his comments expresses the opinon that the lead coffin which passed through Chalons and Toul, contained the remains of a great Prussian General.

A Prussian Reverse.

Tours, Oct. 6. The battle which occurred near Chateau Gailliard on the 4th has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pithiriers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle and a large amount of forage, &c., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French.

A Cavalry Fight.

Tours, Oct. 6, via London. Gen. Rigan reports from Chevilly, on Wednesday, that he had reconnoitered toward Tours with three brigades of cavalry and infantry and a few guns. He reached Chisses at 7 o'clock, surrounded the village and took five Bavarian prisoners and some guns. Ressagres's brigade burned a village on the right, and the enemy's cavalry 500 strong, supported by 2000 infantry, were obliged to retreat precipitately toward Paris. The French pursued them three hours beyond Tours. Gen. Rigan ascertained the presence with these forces of Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenbourg. A drove of cattle were captured by the French.

News from Paris.

The following is received this morning per balloon from Paris, dated 26th ult, and addressed on an open card, "E. H. Kidder, New York, by his son George":

"Tell my family I am in no danger. There are plenty of provisions. The terrible stories manufactured by Bismarck regarding internal dissensions here are utterly false. The troops are in excellent condition."

By the same balloon, bearing the same date, was received another card from Wm. Dreyer to E. Dreyer, Baltimore: "Our days are occupied with perfecting our ambulances, of which we Americans are justly proud. There is no danger of famine for months to come. The city is well provisioned, and the troops are improving wonderfully. The city is quiet and very orderly, and there is no noise or disturbance."

Private letters of the 3d inst., received by another balloon this afternoon, confirm the above statement.

London, Oct. 6. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a balloon dispatch dated Paris, Monday, which says that the demagogues have been defeated in their attempt to disturb the Provisional Government, and the Mobiles behave well in front of the enemy, and that meat is scarce.

Rocheford has issued a poster begging citizens not to construct private barricades. He says there must be unity in the system of interior defences.

The *Reveile* announces that the ultras do not intend to proceed to revolutionary elections of the municipality to-morrow, because they hope that the Government intends to yield.

The Preparations for Shelling Paris.

Tours, Oct. 6. News has been received here that the Prussians have now completed all their arrangements for shelling and attacking Paris. The guns and mortars are in position. The spirit of the population, however, is undaunted, and the garrison are prepared at any moment to second such an attack as the forces outside of the Prussian lines may make. The French are aware that some time must elapse ere an offensive movement can be made, and they use the delay in drilling and disciplining the Mobiles.

Indemnity Demanded by Prussians.

Berlin, Oct. 6. King William sanctions the demand made by the Germans who were expelled from France for indemnity for the losses they have sustained thereby. The German maratime towns also require special damages, asserting that although their vessels escaped capture the injury to the shipping interests of the Kingdom through their compulsory sojourn in foreign harbors was great.

It is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization in having seized property on the high seas, and an indemnity is now asked for in order to prepare the way for a universal recognition of the principles of the freedom of private property in the time of war under all conditions.

An Important Letter—Persigny to Napoleon.

Tours, Oct. 5. Among the Emperor's private papers recently found in the Tuilleries, and now published, is the following letter from Persigny to the Emperor, which bears no date, and postmarked Strasbourg, reached Paris Dec. 7. 1866. It says: "As you are about to communicate several broad truths to illustrious personages surrounding you, you can add the following:

Whilst we are pompously and tediously deliberating as to what should be done to obtain an army, Prussia proposes simply, and with great activity, to invade our territory. She will be in a position to place in line six hundred thousand men and twelve hundred cannon, before we had thought of organizing a framework, which is indispensable, before we can place in the field three hundred thousand men and sixteen hundred cannon. Blindness alone can permit a doubt that war will break out at an early date. With our stupid vanity and mad presumption we might believe we could choose the day and hour when our organization and armament will be complete. But I am of your opinion, and begin to believe that the government has gone mad. If Jupiter has decided to destroy the country let us not forget her destiny. Our lot is allied. As we are not yet attacked by madness, let us make an effort to stop the fatal course leading direct to a precipice. I draw your attention to the following, because it is of a nature to open the eyes of the least clear sighted. For some time past Prussian agents have been running over the frontier departments, particularly the portions comprised between the Moselle and the Vosges, to sound the opinion of the population and bring an influence to bear upon the Protestants, who are numerous in those parts and much less French than is generally believed. They are grandsons of the men of 1815, and have sent deputations to the headquarters of the enemy to ask that Alsace be taken over by Germany. It is well to note these facts, for they may reasonably be considered as throwing light upon the enemy's plans. The Prussians adopted the same course three months before the opening of the Austrian war in Bohemia and Silesia."

The way the French People were Taxed under the Empire.

The Tuilleries correspondence reveals the fact that both Cassagnac and Jerome David were regular pensioners on the civil list. The cost of the Prince Imperial's baptism amounted to 829,000 francs. The cousins, male and female, of the Emperor, received 1,310,975 francs per annum. The Duc de Persigny in two months 60,000 francs. The Prince Sablonbouiski, the Countess Gajan, Madame Claude Vignon, General Morris and many others were down for various sums, and 1200 francs to Gen. De Failly for similar sums. The Duchess of Mouchy, whose name continually appears, received 2,000,000 francs as a marriage portion. The son of the American Bonaparte had a pension of 30,000 francs; Madame Rafazzi 24,000 francs; and her sister, Madame Turr, the same; the Marquis of Pepoli 25,000 francs. The cousins, not contented with their pensions, were always getting extra allowances. The Prince Achille Murat's debts the Emperor paid a dozen times.

Progress of the Siege.

London, Sept. 7. The Prussian Guard is North of Paris between the Canal de Lourg and the Northern Railway. On its right is stationed the 4th Corps, and on the left the 12th Corps. To the pioneers of the Prussian Guard has been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the Canal De Lourg into the La Worce river. The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris.

Should the Prussians succeed in their design, one source of the water supply of the besieged will be cut off. The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris. The bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment the arrangements are perfected. The French Fortresses of Belfort, Schelestadt and New Brisach will be attacked at once. The captors of Toul have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons. The Prussians have secured the Provinces of Marne, Orleans and Picardy without finding any troops of the new French lines. The Prussians have evacuated Mulhouse and are now marching toward Alkirch.

London, Sept. 7. The Germans have occupied in force Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the Department of Eure. They were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the National Guards.

A despatch from Vendome dated at 6 o'clock last evening contains the following intelligence.

"The Prussians have been driven from Joinville, Toucy and neighboring villages in the Department of Eure et Loire. The French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's Couriers. The road between the place Vendome and Toucy is thronged with the National Guard. There is much enthusiasm in this section of France."

Provisions in Paris.

A letter received by balloon mail thus describes the state of the commissariat in that city: Every butcher receives each morning a certain amount of meat calculated upon his average sales. Against this meat he issues bills in the morning to his customers who upon the presentation of a ticket next morning, will receive the amount for which they have inscribed themselves at the tariff where the tickets have been issued by the butcher, equivalent to the meat which he is to receive, and he issues no more.

Yesterday a decree was promulgated ordering all persons having flour for sale to give it up to the government, at the current price, to be distributed to the bakers like meat to the butchers.

The meat supply does not equal the demand and many persons are unable to obtain tickets. The restaurants cannot get enough for their customers.

Work is at a stand still. Gardes Mobile and National Gardes, who apply in *forma pauperis*, receive 20 cents per diem. At present prices it is impossible for even a single man to purchase sufficient nutriment for this sum. It was supposed that the peasants invited to take refuge in Paris would have brought more than food enough with them for themselves and their families, but they preferred to bring old beds and furniture.

Besides stores of flour and numerous sheep, we have 22,000,000 pounds of horseflesh. Still, the misery among those who have no money to buy food, unless the government boldly faces the question, will be very great. Everything except beef, mutton and bread is at fancy prices. Ham costs 63 cents per lb.; salt and butter 82 cents per lb.

The *Journal Officiel* says that all the Mobile Gardes have Chassepots and that 28,000 muskets of different kinds, chiefly Tabotiere, have been distributed among the National Guard and 20,000 to the Franc Tireurs.—There are still 10,000 on hand. The same paper contains two pages of extracts from the replies of Prefects to a letter addressed to them at the beginning of July by the Ministers of Interior, asking for reports upon the feeling of the country about the war. These extracts show that it is the opinion of the Prefects that the nation is prepared to support the policy of the government but is not enthusiastic for war.

Newspapers are beginning to clamor for sorties. They declare that considerable engineering skill has been shown of late in strengthening the defenses, that individual men of the Gardes Mobiles and the National Gurads are full of fight, and that the armed force at our disposal has at length been brought into some shape.

It is true that every day the Prussians attack is delayed diminishes the chance of success.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes to the evening edition of that journal that supplies of meat are vanishing. Bread-stuffs are plenty and are stored in convenient places. There is also plenty of guns, ammunition, &c.

Tours, Oct. 7. Telegrams received show an advance by the Prussians invading the east and southeast of France on their march to Lyons.

The journals say there is a general rising in the Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all the men are aroused.

The Franc Tireurs are in all the passes and give no quarter to the enemy, whom they harass night and day, stopping their convoys and cutting their communications and roads.

Negotiating with Napoleon.

London, Oct. 7. The *Journal de Bruxelles* is responsible for the story that negotiations are now pending between the German Government, backed by Russia, and Napoleon; their object being to prevent the establishment of a French Republic.

Minister Washburne's View.

A courier who arrived yesterday, from Paris the 4th brought dispatches from Mr. Washburne to Mr. Motley. These were brought from Paris to Versailles under a special flag of truce by a Mr. Curtis of Boston. Mr. Washburne urges Mr. Motley to exert himself in favor of intervention to arrest this dreadful war and assures him that the spirit of the French people makes the idea of conquering France ridiculous.

Trains now run day and nights on the railway to the eastward of Paris. They are used by the Prussians, who are bringing their heavy siege guns. One of the trains was thrown from the track last night near Vitry. Four Frenchmen living in that vicinity were arrested on suspicion of having loosened the rails.

Fighting Near Bruyers.

London, Oct. 8. There was sharp fighting yesterday between Raon and Bruyers in the Department of Vosges. The Prussian force consisted of about 9000. The French force was not so large and had much less artillery than the Germans. The fighting lasted all day and the result is indecisive. The French retained the position which the Germans had attempted to carry a number of times. Gen. Dupree, the French commander, was slightly wounded.

The Bombardment of Paris.

London 8. The Manchester *Guardian* to-day publishes a special announcing that the bombardment of Paris will commence early next week. The siege will be preceded by a formal summons to surrender the city.

London, Oct. 8. Correspondence from the headquarters of King William say that the guns for the siege of Paris are placed and in another week the assault will begin.

It is believed that the assault will begin on the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16th.

The Germans count upon being in Paris on the 19th. They may not find the task so easy.

The Sortie on Friday,

Corny, Oct. 7, via London, Oct. 8. Yesterday, when the French attacked Gen. Kummer's division, the French Imperial Guard was engaged. The French directed several divisions against the 1st and 10th Prussian corps on the right bank of the Moselle. The cannonade was severe. The losses of Gen. Kummer and the 10th corps amounts to 500 men and those of the 3d corps 130 men.

Heavy Fighting at Metz.

London, Oct. 8. A correspondent of the *Tribune* before Metz on the 7th telegraphs:

"This afternoon at 1 o'clock, Bazaine made a desperate attempt to break through the Prussian environs in the direction of Thionsville. The French were finally driven back at 4:30 from all their positions by a general advance of Landwehr, and the 2d and 10th army corps. There was much bayonet fighting. The Prussian victory was complete. The loss in killed and wounded was considerable and was the heaviest on the French side."

Another Battle.

The following has been received by Duke Badeners: We won an engagement near St. Remy on Saturday, with one French corps of the line and Mobiles. The battle lasted from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., when the French were routed and fled toward Rambervillers. The Badeners report that the French force was double theirs, numbering 14,000 men, with batteries under Gen. Pethevin, Boisdes, and Jumele—The Germans carried with the bayonet.—Three French charges were repulsed. The German loss was 20 officers and 410 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was three times greater. The Germans took 60 officers and 600 men unwounded. The Prussian wounded and their prisoners bivouacked on the field. It was a glorious day for the Badeners.

Another Sortie from Metz.

London, Oct. 8. A correspondent of the *Tribune*, before Metz, on the 7th, telegraphs: This afternoon at one o'clock Bazaine made a desperate attempt to break through the Prussian environment in the direction of Thionville. The Prussians on the previous evening had driven the French from the village of Lodonchamps and established foreposts in Stiemy, Petites, Grande Tapes and Maxe. Bazaine under cover of a thick fog advanced his troops and commenced an attack for the recovery of Lodonchamps; having engaged the Prussian artillery, he made a dash for Petites and Grande Tapes, anihilating the foreposts and throwing great masses of men on their supports.

When these villages had been occupied, Bazaine sent forward a large body of troops on the right, close to the Moselle, which advanced up the valley till checked by Prussian cannon from the north side of the river, and was finally stopped by an advance of two Landwehr brigades, who distinguished themselves greatly. The Fusileer battalion of the 58th Landwehr regiment was nearly exterminated. Other battalions of the same regiment, and the 59th Landwehr, also suffered severely.

Finally, at 4.30, the French were driven back from all their positions by a general advance of the Landwehr and the 2d and 10th army corps. There was much bayonet fighting in the villages. Von Brandenstern, commanding the 5th Landwehr division, was wounded. The Prussian victory was complete. The loss in killed and wounded was considerable, and was the heaviest on the French side.

Marching to Relieve Bazaine.

London, Oct. 9. There is no doubt that Bazaine is cordially co-operating with the government at Tours, and Gen Trochu at Paris. The army at Lyons is advancing by way of Nancy to relieve Bazaine.

Captured Balloons.

London, Oct. 10. Balloons are constantly leaving Paris. They are closely watched for miles by Prussian hussars. Two balloons containing a great deal of official correspondence, have recently been captured by the Prussians.

Gambetta's Proclamation.

Tours, Oct. 10. M. Gambetta, Secaetary of the Interior, has just arrived from Paris. In his proclamation to the people of the different Departments he has the following relative to affairs in that city:

"By order of the Republican government I have left Paris to transmit to you the hopes of the Parisians and other of those who are seeking to deliver France from foreigners.—Paris, invested for 17 days, presents a spectacle of two million men forgetting their differences to withstand the invader, who expected civil discord. The revolution found Paris without guns or arms of any kind. 400,000 of the National Guard are now armed, 10,000 Mobiles and 60,000 regulars are assembled.—The foundries are casting cannon. The women are making millions of cartridges daily. Each battalion of the Nationals have two mitrailleurs and field pieces and are preparing for sorties. The forts are manned by marines and are supplied with artillery of the greatest excellence and served by the best gunners in the world. Hitherto their fire has kept the enemy from erecting the smallest work. The Enciente on the 4th ult. had only 500 cannon—now it has 3800, with 400 rounds for each. Every defence has its men at their posts. The Nationals drill constantly. Behind the Enciente is the third line of defence, the barricades of which are adapted to the genius of the Parisians. This had been achieved calmly and orderly and amid general patriotism The impregnability of Paris is no illusion. It cannot be captured nor surprised, and there is no danger of sedition or starvation, which the Prussians have been counting on.

Various Items.

Tours, Oct. 10. The carrier pigeons brought here by balloonists from Paris yesterday were sent back to that city to-day with dispatches from the Ministry here.

Fourteen Prussian spies were recently apprehended near this city trying to procure information concerning the inhabitants, with a view to make requisitions. They were promptly shot.

The Prefect de la Forge, who so energetically defended St. Quentin with the National Garde, behind the barricades and repulsed the Prussians, had received no military education, but was an editor of a Paris journal.

Le Siecle has advices from the invaded departments which show that the situation is grave, owing to the enormous and repeated requisitions of the Prussians. The inhabitants are forming companies of sharpshooters. A strong body of Franc tireurs arrived here today from Marseilles. They are composed of gentlemen from the South of France.

Prince Frederick Charles is ill with typhus fever, and has been obliged to leave the army. It is said he is now at Ferrieres.

The Franc tireurs have captured great quantities of cattle lately taken from the people by the Prussians in their requisitions.

Garibaldi made a speech yesterday to the crowd assembled around the capital, in which he eulogized the volunteers and expressed his belief in the approaching redemption of France from the invader. He wore the Garibaldian costume and hat and looks quite healthy, though not sturdy. In a subsequent address to the National Guard at Tours, he said he was to command all the volunteers in the French service.

London, Oct. 10. King William has relieved Versailles from the payment of 400,000f which had been levied by the Prussians.

The Prussians burned the village of Ablis as punishment for the betrayal by some of the inhabitants of a squad of Prussians on the night of the 7th.

Berlin, Oct. 10. The following statement is official: The government of Prussia, though unable to recognize the actual government of France, will not restore the Bonapartes.

London, Oct. 10. Specie has vanished from France, The towns of Normandy are preparing to issue paper currency.

Telegrams from Berlin say that Bazaine is fighting for a path to Belgium.

Great Battle at Orleans—The Prussian Victory.

London, Oct. 11. A detachment of the army of the Crown Prince under Gen. Vandertown, defeated the position of the army of the Loire yesterday, near Orleans, taking 10,000 prisoners, and three pieces of artillery. The French fled in disorder.

The Prussians were a second time repulsed at Cherizey, but rallied, and taking possession of the place, set fire to it. The town is now in ruins. The French say the Prussians have also burned several villages in the plains of Beance.

At last accounts from scene of yesterday's battle at Athevah, near Orleans, the Prussian cavalry was in close pursuit of the French troops.

Dissatisfaction among the French Troops.

The National Guards, 10,000 strong, under Gustave Flourens, demanded of the government that Chassepot rifles be given them, and that a change be made in the plan of opposing on every battle field one Frenchman to three Prussians. The answer was unfavorable, and Flourens resigned his command.

A correspondent writing from Rouen on the 8th, states that the provisional government is more anxious to effect the relief of Metz, than even that of Paris. The former fortress contains 800,000 Chassepots, immense quantities of ammunition and other stores.

Tours, Oct 11. It is understood that the fighting was resumed to-day near Orleans.

The people of Tours are expressing their indignation at the course of the authorities in not seeing that the 15th corps was properly reinforced.

The scene of battle which occurred yesterday near Artenarey is only three hours ride by rail from this city, and here are collected several thousand troops of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The public is painfully impressed because their troops were not immediately forwarded to assist in the fight.

Opening of the Fire on Paris.

It may be assumed that the Prussians open fire on the fortifications of Paris to-day, postponing the bombardment of the city itself until the resistance of the people makes it inevitable.

A TALE OF HORROR. The Burlington, Iowa, *Gazette* relates a tale which seems almost incredible, of a wholesale murder by a wealthy farmer named Andrew Thompson, living in Clayton county. After criminal intimacy for years with a woman named Haggerty, who had separated from her husband, and who had a child by Thompson, which she murdered with his knowledge, he left his wife and fled with her and her daughter, and two boys. According to his confession, they started in his sleigh, on the evening of December 8, 1868, crossed into Wisconsin and proceeded to Lancaster. The girl Anna was sick when they started, and died soon after passing Lancaster. When her death was discovered, he proposed to return to the town, but her mother refused, and a quarrel ensued, she striking him several times with a hammer, which he at last got away and knocked her down with it. A sleighing party approaching, she began screaming frightfully, and the boys joined in. Then, as he asserts, to prevent discovery by the sleighriders, he threw a feather bed over all them, and sat on it till their cries ceased. When the sleighs had passed, he removed it, and found all three dead. Loading their bodies upon the sleigh, he drove back to the river, where he threw in the corpses and returned home. In May, 1869, the bodies were found and Thompson was arrested.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. A Laramie dispatch says the greatest excitement prevails there over the discovery of a wonderful iron mountain in the Black Hills, in the canon of Chug Water Creek, about fifteen miles north of Laramie. A party of prominent citizens have just returned from an exploration of this remarkable discovery:

"The mountain is a long ridge of land running nearly north and south, about two thousand feet high, and generally quite flat on the top with long sloping sides, and about twenty miles wide on the top. Beautiful streams of never failing water thread the country in every direction, and often flow directly around the base of the iron hills, while the intervening slopes and valleys are clothed with abundance of grass. It is confidently believed that this remarkable iron deposit extends in vast quantities throughout the entire range of the Black Hills.

The specimens which were analyzed show a remarkable purity and excellence of character, being entirely free from gargul or rock, or earth of any kind, the magnetic ore lying exposed above the ground, so that no expense whatever for mining, will be required for generations. The blocks are black, smooth, heavy, sharp edged, crystalline, and break with a fracture almost like cast iron."

SURE RETRIBUTION. Seven years ago a London bank was robbed of eleven thousand pounds by a fellow named Jones, and so well had he laid his plans that he made good his escape with his booty. But the police of London never forgot his great crime—the robber's family was placed under surveillance, and when, trusting that time had effaced the recollection of the robbery from the public mind, they ventured, two weeks ago to sail to Canada, to meet the guilty husband and father from whom they had been so long separated, the sleuth hounds of justice accompanied them. On Thursday last there was a happy family meeting in Toronto—the sorrows of seven years' separation were swept away in blissful reunion—when the tender scene was rudely interrupted by several unpoetical policemen, who took the crest-fallen Jones into custody to answer for his apparently forgotten crime.

INCIDENTS OF THE FRESHET IN VIRGINIA. Among the many heart-rending scenes and incidents connected with the late flood at Harper's Ferry and vicinity, we select the following:

"In one of the brick houses on Herr's Island lived the Rev. Dr. Dutton, pastor of the Presbyterian church, his wife and two colored servants. On Friday night the foundations of his house began to give way, and stepping out into the hall, he was struck by a falling timber, and knocked senseless to the floor. Mrs. Dutton signalled the house immediately opposite, a strong building, and from the second story a rope was thrown to her. She tied this around one of the servant girls, and she was drawn across the street to the next house through the water fifteen feet deep. The rope was returned, the other servant was sent over in the same way, then the still unconscious husband, and last the heroic wife herself crossed the perilous flood after she had seen all her household safely over. The house proved to be a strong house of refuge, and although the winds blew and the floods came, it fell not. On Saturday they were taken off the island.

James Shipe lived with his wife; to whom he had been wedded about five months, on Overton's Island. When the flood swept away his house, on Friday night, he stripped himself for a mighty swim, and, taking his wife on his back, plunged out into the raging water, hoping to strike a tree, or some of the strong houses that had not yet yielded to the waves. He bravely struggled along, holding to his precious burden, and seizing one object after another, only to find it give way under his grasp.

At last he caught by the water tank on Hall's Island, and at least ten times he endeavored to get hold of it, but was as often beaten back by the waves that surged around it. His wife entreated him to let her go and save himself. 'You are not prepared to die, my dear husband, and I trust that I am,' were her words. He next caught the branches of a floating tree, on which he supported himself for a few minutes, and lifting up his wife's head, which he had been unable to keep above the water, he found that she was dead.

The beloved form which he had borne for five hundred yards, now cold and lifeless, dropped from his grasp and disappeared beneath the yellow waters.

On Sunday morning an old and very corpulent negress was picked up from the river at Weverton, about three miles below Harper's Ferry. She was sailing down the river on a piece of roof, and was composedly smoking a short pipe. She hails from Page county, some sixty miles up the valley, and had a ride of nearly seventy miles in all."

A CASE OF VOLUNTARY STARVATION. A singular case of death by voluntary starvation took place in Salem Mass. on Sunday 11th inst. Deacon Moses Upton, a well known citizen had a catarrhal fever some time ago, which left his mind unsettled. He was taken to the asylums at Somerville and Taunton, but received no permanent benefit. Four weeks ago Sunday, he told his friends that one of the hospital physicians had removed his internal organs, and it was no use for him to eat any more. From that time he steadfastly refused all sustenance. About two weeks since ether was administered, and some beef was put in his mouth, but on his awaking from the etherial sleep he threw the nourishment from his stomach. Before this he would place a piece of ice in his mouth occasionally, but would not swallow it. After the ether had been given he did not take anything inside of his lips; and strange to say, lived till Sunday, when death came. His appearance does not indicate any unusual fasting, nor is he as much emaciated as are many who recover from fevers, etc. His age was 48 years.

Special Notices.

A Torpid System.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true. 1m43

WANTED.

Boys, Young and Middle-Aged Men to train for Fall and Spring Business for the different cities, at the oldest, largest and only practical Business College and the only one providing situations for Graduates. Send for Catalogue of 3000 in business. Board and Tuition $110. H. G. EASTMAN, LL D, Po'keepsie, N. Y. 2wcop43

PHYSICIANS, Ministers Lawyers, and thousands of others, have used the *White Pine Compound* for Throat and Lung Diseases and Kidney Complaints, and found it just what was wanted. It is truly a remarkable remedy.

THE UNIVERSAL WRINGER, improved, is so arranged with cog wheels that when thick articles are passing through it cannot be thrown out of gear as other cog machines are, whether the cogs are on one or both sides of the shaft, to the great detriment of the rubber rolls. In point of utility and durability it has no superior.—*Portland Transcript.*

TO THE TASTE

"POLAND'S HUMOR DOCTOR" is exceedingly pleasant, while to the diseased blood there is hardly anything that can equal it in its works in carrying off the dead matter and giving a new impetus to the vital current. *Humors* and *Sores* of long standing are removed by the use of this medicine, which being a vegetable preparation is harmless, yet powerful.

Eminent Men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system *from the iron in the blood.* This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and is the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

☞ Be not deceived by imitations of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer; call for Hall's and accept no other. 1m44

Married.

In Lewiston, Oct. 3d, George E. Ellsworth to Ella C. Mason, both of L.

In Portland, Oct. 3d, John W Carter to Mrs. Agnes H. Ronald, both of P.

In Westbrook, Sept. 28th, Elbridge Stiles of W., to Lucy W. Dill of Gray.

In Brunswick, Sept. 29th. Asbury F. Pottle to Martha J. Whitney.

Died.

In this city, Oct. 11th, Charles Keene, Esq, aged 76 years.

In Sidney, Sept. 28th, Mrs. Mary Swift, aged 88 yrs, 3 mos.

In Bowdoinham, Oct. 3d, Mrs. Hulda E. Haynes, aged 25 yrs

In Parker's Head, Oct 1st, Margaret Percy, aged 98 years 10 months.

In Woolwich, Sept. 30th, Mrs. Dolly Trott, aged 88 years; Oct. 2d, Joseph Card, aged 81 years.

In Harmony, Sept. 22d, Smith Whittier, aged 56 years; 23d, Mrs. Susan Smith, aged 66 years.

In Palmyra, Sept. 30th, Wm. Smith, aged 58 years, formerly of Harmony.

In Brunswick, Sept. 23d, Mary E, wife of Reuben Whitney, aged 37 yrs 4 mos.

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER-WOOD PUMP,

THE SIMPLEST, MOST DURABLE AND CHEAPEST PUMP IN USE

They neither *Rust, Poison*, or give the slightest taste to the water, hence, are much superior to metal or other wooden pumps Made by accurate machinery, perfect in all their parts, raising a large amount of water with little labor; durable and reliable, they are acknowledged, after years of thorough trial,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMPS MADE.

They are adapted for Cisterns and any depth of Well up to forty five feet. Easily arranged so as not to freeze, and so simple in construction that any one can put them up and keep them in repair. For sale by KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland, Me. 6w45

Liberal discount to the trade.

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CLARKE'S NEW METHOD

FOR

REED ORGANS

Is the Best and Most Popular Instruction Book Published for these Favorite Instruments.

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FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in WEST GARDINER, two miles from Kennebec River, containing 100 acres well watered and wooded. Buildings comfortable and convenient. Cuts from twenty-five to forty tons of hay. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

West Gardiner, Oct. 7. 3w45* T. H. DOW.

MILL GEAR FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the MILL GEAR of the Thomas Mill in North Manchester, with Blake Water Wheel. Address C. F. HEWINS.

Manchester, Oct. 11th, 1870. 3w45

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, a good assortment for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store.

SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR MEDICAL WORKS ON MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

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Medical knowledge for everybody. 250,000 copies sold in two years.

A Book for every Man.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE OR SELF PRESERVATION. A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, HYPOCHONDRIA, and all other diseases arising from the ERRORS OF YOUTH, or the INDISCRETIONS or EXCESSES of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1.00. 285 pages, bound in cloth.

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Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, WOMAN TREATED OF PHYSIOLOGICALLY AND PATHOLOGICALLY, from INFANCY TO OLD AGE, with elegant ILLUSTRATIVE ENGRAVINGS. 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price $2.00.

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Flattered by the reception of and great demand for the above valuable and timely treatises, and also to meet a great need of the present age, the author has just published a new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. 150 pages, bound in cloth. Price 50 cents, or SENT FREE on receipt of $3 for the other two books, postage paid.

These are, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary works on Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatever that the MARRIED or SINGLE of EITHER SEX, can either require or wish so know, but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced to which no allusion ever can be found in any other works in our language. All the NEW DISCOVERIES of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books.

"VALUABLE BOOKS.—We have received the valuable medical works published by the Peabody Medical Institute. These books are of actual merit, and should find a place in every intelligent family. They are not the cheap order of abominable trash, published by irresponsible parties, and purchased to gratify coarse tastes, but are written by a reasonable professional gentleman of eminence, as a source of instruction on vital matters, concerning which lamentable ignorance exists. The important subjects presented are treated with delicacy, ability and and care, and, as an appendix, many useful prescriptions for prevailing complaints are added."—*Coos Republican, Lancaster, N. H., Sept. 7, 1869.*

"The author of these books is one of the most learned and popular physicians of the day, and is entitled to the gratitude of our race for these invaluable productions. It seems to be his aim to induce men and women to avoid the cause of those diseases to which they are subject, and he tells them just how and when to do it."—*Farmington Chronicle, Farmington, Maine, Sept. 7, 1869.*

N. B.—Avoid those foreign and native quacks who are as lawless as they are ignorant, who, under high sounding titles, have stolen the substance of the chapters of those works, and in some instances the titles of the books, and advertise them as their own.

Either book sent by mail on receipt of price.

Address the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or DR. M. B. WITHERELL, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston.

Dr. W. may be consulted in strictest confidence on all diseases requiring skill and experience. INVIOLABLE SECRECY AND CERTAIN RELIEF. cow45

SEASON OF 1870-71.

MASON AND HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

Important Improvements.

Patented June 21st and August 23d, 1870.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have the pleasure of announcing important improvements in their Cabinet Organs, for which patents were granted them in June and August last. These are not merely meretricious attachments, but enhance the substantial excellence of the instruments.

They are also enabled, by increased facilities for manufacture, to make, from this date, a further reduction of prices on several leading styles.

Having completed and added to their former facilities a large new manufactory, they hope hereafter to supply all orders promptly.

The Cabinet Organs made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, that few will need assurance of their superiority. For years the Company have been unable to supply the constantly increasing demand for their instruments, being always largely behind orders, though producing about twice the amount of work of any other maker of instruments of the class. This extraordinary demand is evidence that they have been successful in carrying into effect two rules which it is their purpose to adhere to rigidly, so that they may be said to be principles of their business. These are;

1. *To make the very best work, and only the best;* availing themselves of the best results of inventive genius, every improvement, wherever effected, and every facility which highest skill, ample experience and liberal use of abundant means can command.

2. *To sell always at the lowest possible prices,* reserving to themselves the least remunerative profit. As cost of production is diminished, prices are reduced, and they always *print their lowest prices,* which are therefore subject to no discount. The extent of their business and enormous number of Cabinet Organs which they now have occasion to produce enables them to employ various machinery and a division of labor which would not be possible in a smaller business. They are thus enabled to make the present reduction in prices, and to sell their work at even less than the prices commonly demanded for inferior instruments, and less than the cost of production without such extraordinary facilities.

They now offer FOUR-OCTAVE CABINET ORGANS, in quite plain cases, but equal according to their capacity to anything they make, for $50 each. THE SAME, DOUBLE REED, $65. FIVE OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGANS, FIVE STOPS, with Knee swell and Tremulant, in elegant case, with several of the Mason & Hamlin improvements, $125. The same, EXTRA, with new Vox Humana, Automatic Swell, &c., $160. THE SAME, RESONANT CASE, with the new improvements, $200. FIVE OCTAVES, THREE SETS REEDS, SEVEN STOPS, with EUPHONE, a splendid instrument, $225. TWO MANUAL CABINET ORGANS, FOUR FULL SETS OF REEDS, NINE STOPS, $375. THE SAME, RESONANT CASE, with the new improvements, the finest instrument of the class made, $145. &c, &c. Many other styles in proportion.

A new illustrated catalogue with full information, and reduced prices, is now ready, and will be sent free, with a testimonial circular, presenting a great mass of evidence as to the superiority of these instruments, to any one sending his address to the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, Boston, or 596 Broadway, New York. 3w45

HOLBROOK'S SWIVEL PLOUGHS.

FOR LEVEL LAND AND SIDE HILL.

These Plows have no "dead furrows" nor "ridges," and give an even surface for the Mowing Machine, Hay Tedder and Rake. They turn sod ground over flat five to ten inches deep, disintegrate very thoroughly, and will not clog. Eight sizes, from a one horse garden plow to a six cattle plow. Changeable mouldboards for sod and stubble. *Send Stamp for Circular.*

Manufactured and sold by

F. F. HOLBROOK & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS 35

500 LIQUOR BARRELS

In fine order

FOR CIDER.

For Sale by

BARTLETT & HARTWELL.

WANTED 200 BARRELS OF CIDER,

for which Barrels will be furnished. Farmers please call.

BARTLETT & HARTWELL.

Augusta, Oct. 4th, 1870. 3w44

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ONE CARPENTER in each town. to sell and apply

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Rubber Mouldings.

Send stamp for circular and samples.

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WANTED.

TWO SECOND HAND

BLAKE WATER WHEELS.

One five or six feet in diameter, and one three and a half or four feet. Address T. N., Post Office Box No. 133, Augusta, with description of wheels and lowest price for cash.

Oct. 4th, 1870. 3t44

GET THE BEST.

Bush's Argentine Hair Dye, long and favorably known to the public, stands peerless and unrivalled. It is the best, quickest, cheapest, the most natural, durable, harmless, and effectual Hair Dye in the world. It colors hair or whiskers Brown or Black instantaneously, and gives them a perfectly natural appearance, and is unattended with any injurious effect Regular package, with brush and sponge complete, only $1.00

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Sold by all druggists. 6m41

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$100 TO 250 *per Month guaranteed. Sure pay,* to all ambitious men and women selling our world renowned Patent Silver Mould White Wire Clothes Lines. Business permanent. For full particulars, address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa. 4teop43

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AMERICAN ORGANS

are universally admired for

Their Melodious Quality of Tone,

Their Easy and Elastic Action,

Their Steady Power, and

Their Elegant Finish.

Owing to recent improvements in mechanism, they are adapted equally well to light and graceful music and to the graver styles.

No instruments afford such a sympathetic and satisfactory accompaniment to the voice.

Those who have formed their opinions of reed organs from their recollections of the antiquated "Melodeon," should now hear the full volume of round tone, and all the fine effects produced by these superb instruments.

Those who are intending to purchase, and **all who are interested in musical art,** are reminded that they can easily be satisfied as to the truth of the claims put forth for the AMERICAN ORGAN, by hearing for themselves.

Agents and the musical public are informed that new styles of cases are in active preparation.

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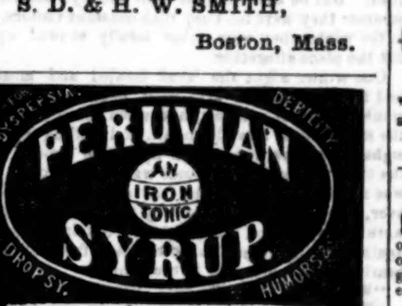

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EARTH CLOSET SYSTEM.

TESTIMONIALS.

BOARD OF HEALTH, OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT

CHICAGO, November 30th, 1869.

I have for the past three years examined and witnessed the practical working of the *Earth Closet*, and am satisfied that under a great variety of circumstances it affords the best means of disposing of night-soil, with reference to both sanitary and economical considerations.

It is particularly valuable in this city, and in all localities where similar conditions obtain with regard to drainage.

JOHN H. RAUCH, *Sanitary Superintendent.*

The following testimonial is from the Superintendents of Central Park, New York; Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSION.

DEAR SIR:—From ten to twenty Earth Closets have been in constant public use upon the Brooklyn Parks during the last year, under our supervision. *They have more than met our expectations, proving in all respects satisfactory.*

We are now introducing them *in preference to Water Closets, even where water supply is already secured and sewers laid.*

Yours, &c. OLMSTED, VAUX & CO.

Landscape Architects and Superintendents.

For circular and full information, address

L. W. GRAFTON, Agent Earth Closet Company, Augusta, Me. tf40

BOSWORTH

Is offering great inducements to buyers of

WOOLEN GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, SHIRTS, DRAWERS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNISHING GOODS.

His stock is the largest ever offered in this city.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

Those wishing garments made to order, will find it for their interest to call.

Cutting done at short notice.

R. T. BOSWORTH.

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AUGNSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

Deposits of any amount not less than one dollar, received daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2½ to 4½ P. M.

Interest on deposits at the rate of seven per cent., will commence on the *first day of the month*, next succeeding the day of deposit, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, and if not called for will then be added to the original deposit, and put on interest, this making compound interest semi annually

Money loaned to depositors at any time, on a pledge of deposite books.

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SPICES, LARD, SPERM and NEATSFOOT OILS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, and all other articles to be found in a DRUG STORE,

AT PARTRIDGES'

Exactly opposite the Farmer Office,

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You will get your money's worth, for his goods are reliable and

PRICES REASONABLE. 35

READ THIS!

MERIT,

In order to be appreciated, must be known,—afterwards, it needs no praise. The same with the

BURDETT CELESTE ORGANS.

How are you to know the *merits* of these organs?

How are you to find out their *superiority* above all others?

Why, go and examine them at 33 Court street, Boston, where they are receiving the highest encomiums from all who hear them, as *superior* and *preferable* to all other makes, without any exception.

Pianos, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise at Lowest Prices.

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Was exhibited at the Maine State Fair by Church & Thompson from Portland, who are Agents for the sale of Territory Rights,—but being a California invention could not compete for a premium—this Machine is constructed so that it washes on the same principle as washing by hand, but it forces the water through the fabric EIGHTEEN TIMES by one motion, which makes it many times more efficient. It will wash from the finest thread to a bed-quilt. As a sample of what can be done the operator at the State Fair took a piece of cotton, the size of a shirt wristband, saturated with wheel grease, and with common soap using only cold water, washed it perfectly clean. The strength of a child ten years old being sufficient to operate it. Not being necessary to wet the hands enables the operator to wash in boiling water the second time. In quantity one hundred pieces can be thoroughly washed three times through the machine in one hour. No wear to the clothes or rubbing off buttons. 3w43*

SAVE THE CHILDREN!

Multitudes of them suffer, linger, and die, because of Pin-Worms. The only known remedy for these most troublesome and dangerous of all worms in children or adults is

DR GOULD'S PIN-WORM SYRUP.

Purely vegetable, safe and certain. A valuable cathartic, and beneficial to health. Warranted to cure.

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And all druggists. 6m44

$500 REWARD

For a case of Catarrh that Demeritt's North American Catarrh Remedy cannot cure. Price per package $1 25 (two bottles.) For sale by all druggists.

CARRUTHERS & DEMERITT,

120 Hanover Street, Boston. Send for circular and home testimonials. 6m43

THE MOST RELIABLE

Article for Colds, Cough, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, &c., is

DR. KIMBALL'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM.

It gives immediate relief Try it and you will never be without it GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., *Agents*,

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WANTED—AGENTS

to sell the new

VARIETY PRIZE STATIONERY PACKAGES.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS GIVEN.

Apply to

J. F. PIERCE,

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CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE.

For sale at the MAINE FARMER Office a second-hand Roper Hot Air Engine in complete running order. It is a safe, economical and reliable power. Sold low, if applied for immediately.

FULLER'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

For Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Bilious Complaints, &c They cleanse the stomach, promote digestion, and restore lost appetite. Prepared and sold only at

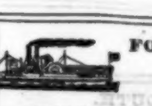
18 FULLERS DRUG STORE.

WILTON'S CATARRH CURE.

For sale in Augusta at *FULLER'S DRUG STORE.*

I WAS cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free.

4t42 MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J.



FOR BOSTON!

SPRING ARRANGEMENT!

THE STEAMER

STAR OF THE EAST,

Will commence her regular trips from the Kennebec, Monday, May 16, 1870, and will, until further notice, run as follows: Leaving Gardiner every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock, Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6, P. M.

THE STEAMER CLARION.

Will leave Augusta at 12 M., Hallowell at 1.45 P. M., connecting with the above boat at Gardiner.

For further particulars inquire of W. J. Tuck, Augusta; H. Fuller & Son, Hallowell; T. B. Grant, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson, Richmond; J. E. Brown, Bath.

Gardiner, April 11, 1870. tf23

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1870.

Passenger train leaves Augusta daily for Portland and Boston at 5.45, 11 A. M., and 3.15 P. M., and will be due in Boston at 1.45, 8 and 10 P. M. Returning—leave Boston at 7 30 A. M., and 12 M., and Portland 7.10 A. M., 12 45 and 5 15 P. M., and will be due in Augusta at 10 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M.

Augusta for Vassalboro', Waterville, Kendall's Mills, Skowhegan, Dexter, Bangor, &c. at 3.40 P. M. Returning—will be due in Augusta at 10 50 A. M.

Augusta for Hallowell and Gardiner, (dummy car) at 7.30, 11 30 A. M., 2.15, and 6.00 P. M. Returning—will be due in Augusta at 7.00, 8 45 A. M., 1.30, 5.30 P. M.

Through Freight Trains leave Boston daily, at 4.00 P. M., arriving in Augusta the following morning at 8 45.

A Refrigerator car is run on the through freight trains (both going and returning) carrying fruit, meat, eggs, vegetables, &c., in good order in the warmest weather.

L. L. LINCOLN, Superintendent.

HOUSES FOR SALE!

Three new and convenient

HOUSES

within ten minutes walk of the Post Office, for sale at Low prices and on easy terms of Payment. Apply to

Geo B. F. HARRIS, at the State House tf40

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm in CHELSEA about half a mile from the river, on the road from Hallowell to Togus, owned by John Yeaton, is offered for sale. Said farm consists of 65 acres of good land in tillage, pasture and orchard, under good cultivation; buildings nearly new and in good repair; everything comfortable and convenient about the premises.

Also a wood lot about three miles from the river, containing 75 acres. The farming tools and stock will also be sold with the other property, or separately, as the purchaser shall desire.

Application may be made on the premises to

Chelsea, Aug 16, 1870. JOHN YEATON. tf37

300 ACRES OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Situated in FAYETTE and READFIELD, and consisting of mowing, tillage, pasturing, wood and timber lands. One farm containing one hundred and forty acres, immediately adjoining Kent's Hill, is very heavily wooded and contains as fine mowing and tillage land as can be found anywhere in this section.

For further particulars apply to G. & G. UNDERWOOD, Fayette, August 9, 1870. tf37

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber being in poor health, offers for sale his farm pleasantly situated on KENT'S HILL about three-quarters of a mile from the College, church and schoolhouse. Said farm contains 80 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation; is suitably divided into tillage, pasturing and woodland; cuts from 35 to 40 tons of good English hay. Buildings all good, convenient, and in good repair. A good orchard, mostly engrafted fruit; is well fenced, mostly with stone wall and cedar; two wells never failing water. The hay, crops, and farming tools will be sold with the farm if desired. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. ALDEN PACKARD.

Kent's Hill, July 26, 1870. 34eoptf

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in MT. VERNON, 3 miles from Village, and 6 miles from Readfield Depot, Said farm contains 125 acres of land under a good state of cultivation; is suitably divided into tillage, pasturage and woodland; cuts 30 tons of hay. A good orchard; buildings good.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. J. A. ROBINSON.

Mt Vernon, August 16, 1870. eoptf37

FARM FOR SALE.

The A. B Shaw farm, so called, at SO. ALBION, will be sold at a great bargain, if called for soon, as the owner is going South. Said farm contains 120 acres of good land, 30 acres of good intervale, and about 20 acres of meadow. Said farm is well watered and under a good state of cultivation. Good house, barn and outbuildings. For further particulars inquire of Mrs A. B. SHAW, on the premises or ROBERT E. RIDER.

South Albion. 6w40

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the town of SIDNEY, on the Kennebec river, nearly opposite the Railroad Depot at Vassalboro'. Said farm contains twenty-five acres of excellent land. There is a two-story house and a barn on the premises; also a grist mill with one run of stones. This place will be sold very cheap. Inquire on the premises, or address J. L. BARTON, North Sidney, Me. tf41

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The farm of the late Joseph Eaton, situated in the town of WINSLOW, is now offered for sale on favorable terms. Said farm is in a town free from debt; contains 150 acres of excellent land under a good state of cultivation; one mile from Depot, Church, Stores and Post-Office, and two miles from Waterville, with free bridges to the last named town. The buildings on farm consist of two dwelling houses, four barns, corn and grain houses &c.

The place is unusually attractive and should command the attention of all seeking a first class productive farm. For further particulars address C. C. Cornish, Administrator, or

Winslow, Sept. 19. ELLEN A. EATON, Guardian. tf42

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE!

Farm at Auction.

To be sold at auction on the premises,

WEDNESDAY, 19th, OF OCTOBER, 1870,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the Farm and Farming Tools of the late JOHN R. LARRABEE, situated on the Durham road in Brunswick, three miles from the village. Said farm contains one hundred acres of land suitably divided. Is well watered. The fences mostly wall. Buildings large and convenient The house is two stories with ell all finished. A few rods distant is a never failing Mineral Spring of health giving water.

Brunswick, Oct. 4 1870. 44

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE

Containing

One Hundred and Nineteen Acres.

Situated on the River road in SIDNEY, about ten miles from Augusta, and seven miles from Waterville. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of

I. B. SMILEY, No. Sidney.

No. Sidney, Oct. 3, 1870. 1m44

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The Farm owned by the late COL. DANIEL CRAIG is now for sale at a very low price. It contains 100 acres of land, 30 acres good woodland. Large and convenient house, stable, work-shop, cornb-arn, hog-pens, &c. This is one of the best farms in the country. It is beautifully situated within one hundred rods of the Church, School-House, M. C. R. R. Depot, Telegraph and Post Office, Blacksmith shop, Shoe shop, and Stores, where there is a ready market for all produce. For terms apply to D. W. CRAIG.

Readfield Depot, Oct. 3, 1870. *3w44

FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm known as the ELIJAH LAWSON Farm, situated on the River road to Vassalboro', two and one-half miles from the Bridge. Said Farm contains forty acres, under good cultivation; well divided into tillage, grass land, and pasturage. Good buildings and in good repair, and nearly new. Three wells and a spring of never failing water. For further particulars apply on the premises.

MRS. CLARA LAWSON.

Augusta, Oct. 3, 1870. *3w44

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE

For a Farm, a COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT situated on Washington street, three or four minutes walk from the Dam and Cotton Mill. For terms apply to JAS. A. JONES on the premises, or Post Office Box 838.

Augusta, Sept. 28, 1870. 3t*43

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

One of the best farms in the town of FAIRFIELD. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. GEORGE RICHARDSON.

North Fairfield, 5, 1870. tf40

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

COLLER & GARDINER

Having just received a large assortment of Trunk and Valise Trimmings, are prepared to make the order, and for the trade, New Styled Eugenes, Saratogas and Travelling Trunks of every description.

Constantly on hand, a large variety of Ladies and Gents Shopping and Travelling Bags.

The public will please bear in mind that our Trunks took the First Premium offered at the State Fair held in Portland, A. D. 1868. COLLER & GARDINER,

143 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

JUST RECEIVED!

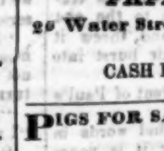
The largest and best assortment of imported and domestic Lap Robes, for fall and winter wear, ever offered for sale in Augusta, at COLLER & GARDINER'S.

Also Fall and Winter Blankets of every description.

COLLER & GARDINER,

143 Water Street, opposite Cony House.

FOR SALE.



5 nice HEIFERS, 1 to 15-16 Jersey, one and two years old, bred from the very best native dairy stock; pedigree given. For terms see or address F. M. WOODWARD,

Winthrop, Me. August 18, 1870. tf37

PETER C. JONES & SON,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

20 Water Street, corner Devonshire Street.

BOSTON.

CASH PAID FOR OLD PAPERS. 1y38

PIGS FOR SALE.

A choice lot of

PREMIUM PIGS

For sale at the Insane Hospital.

4w43 H. M. HARLOW, Sup't.

COAL! COAL!

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Poetry.

RAIN AFTER DROUTH.

BY JOHN W. CHADWICK.

A few short hours ago, and all the land
Lay, as in fever, faint and parched with drought;
And so had lain, while many a weary day
Dragged the long horror of its minutes out.

The juiceless fruits fell from the dusty trees;
The farmer doubted if the Lord was good,
As, sad, he watched the labor of his hands,
Made useless by the Day-god's fiery mood.

The hot streets sickened in the burning glare;
The roadsides lost the glory of their green;
No second growth sprung up to glad the eye,
Where once the mower with his scythe had been.

A few short hours ago! And now, behold,
Freshness and beauty gleam on every side;
The earth has drunk its fill, and all about
The amber pools are stretching far and wide.

A million drops are flashing in the sun;
The springs far down the upper wonder know;
The farmer laughs, and little cares how fast
Through his torn hat the cooling streamlets flow.

And all the fields and pastures seem to say,
With joyous smile that I shall ne'er forget,
And all the flowers and trees in chorus join,
"We knew 'twould come; He never failed us yet."

God of my life, as God of all beside,
This lovely wonder, which thy hand hath wrought,
Quickens in thought the mercies manifold
Which thy great love into my soul hath brought.

For I have lain, full oft, as hot and dry,
As ever earth in summer's fiercest hour;
And the long days, slow creeping over me,
Brought me no tokens of thy gracious power.

Then, at thy words, down fell thy spirit rain;
I felt its coolness all my being through;
Made fresh and clean and joyous every whit,
I heard the whisper; "I make all things new."

But mine, alas! was not the holy faith
The parched earth felt through all her thirsty hours;
I was in fear that never more again
Should I be quickened by the heavenly powers.

So shall it be no more; but, though I lie
For many days as one thou dost forget,
Recalling this glad hour, my heart shall say,
"I know t'will come; he never failed me yet."

—*Old and New for October.*

Our Story-Teller.

LOST AND FOUND IN THE SNOW.

High up below the summit of the Brocken, chief of the Harz Mountains, is a flat moorland, the Brockenfeld, wild, dreary, far from men. The nearest town belongs to the miners of Andreasberg, three hours distant, and the weather is not often friendly to much intercourse. The air of the Brockenfeld is nearly always cold, the trees are stunted and overgrown with a long gray lichen, which apparently protects them from the wintry blast, and looks like the beard of an old man. No flowery fields are here; no corn, not even potatoes, will thrive in this dreary home of cold weather, starved and deformed trees, long damp moss, reeds and sedges.

Only a rare wanderer passes this way, or an emigrant trading in canary-birds, which are largely bred among the miners, and brought down to Harzburg, thence to be despatched over Europe in the tiny wicker cages we often see them sold in. Or perchance in summer, visitors from Harzburg, who are using the saline baths there, or consumptive patients from the fir-needle cure of Andreasburg, will drive to the Brockenfeld to see the famous Rehberger Graben. Such visitors put up and dine at the forester's house, the only habitation in this district.

It was occupied some years ago by Paul Smitt, whose post was a tolerably lucrative one, the Hanoverian government having made some amends in payment for the lone position. But even the good pay tempted few to accept the situation.

When it was offered Paul, he accepted it eagerly. It was the very spot for him. He was a tall, sturdy, fine-looking man, his handsome face bronzed with long exposure to the wind and weather; only when he lifted his sugar-loaf-shaped green huntsman's hat was there a bit of fair skin visible along the top of his forehead. His quiet blue eyes lay deep in his head, shaded by somewhat overhanging brows which gave a stern appearance to his face. He had always been grave; as a boy he had not mixed in the sports of his companions, but kept aloof and apart from them to study his forest craft. He loved his profession for its own sake, but there had been a time when he had loved it also for the sake of another, hoping by steady work sooner to bring about the doubling of his happiness. He had served his apprenticeship under a lowland forester, who encouraged and loved the studious youth, and did not see with any dissatisfaction that he worked harder after the forester's pretty pretty daughter, Beatrice, came from her city boarding-school. Old Emil Bergen was glad to think that a young man he liked so much might become his son-in-law, and relieve him of all further care of his one motherless child. He therefore brought the young people as much together as he could, and once when a ticklish matter had to be reported down in the town, instead of going himself, he sent Paul, thus putting him in the way for promotion.

It was then, before he left for the town, that Paul spoke his mind to Beatrice. He had then been working in the wood all the afternoon looking after the welfare of a young spruce nursery, when she passed him with a bunch of wood camellias in her hand.

"Oh, Paul," she said, seeing him, "look how many of these I have found. They are my favorite flowers, I love their simplicity; they thrive in out-of-the-way places; they are not ambitious," she added with a smile, "Not like you, Paul."

"Do you dislike my ambition?"

"Oh no, but you sit evening after evening over your books, studying how to improve your position in the world, and I think you might give us more of your company."

"And for whom do you think I work so hard?" he asked, looking straight into her face.

"How should I know?" she said, saucily, though she blushed and looked down.

"Do you care to know?" he resumed, and as he spoke he advanced a step nearer her and took her the hand that hung listless by her side; the other held the flowers in which she was now burying her blushing face. She knew what was coming; she dreaded it, she longed for it, she seemed rooted to the spot as by some magic spell. She neither spoke nor stirred.

"Beatrice, I love you, I wish to work to make a position for myself in which my wife could live at ease as she had been used to do at home. I did not feel it honorable to take a girl from a good home to offer her a less comfortable one. You led me on just now, or it would not have been till I had house and range to call my own that I would have stept to you and said, Beatrice, I love you. Will you be my wife? But as it is, it is; and if you can give me only a hope, Beatrice——"

She did not answer him one tiny word. Her head was only buried deeper in the flowers; but she did not resist him either when he drew her closer to him, when he held her in his strong embrace, and pressed a kiss on her bowed head.

"Say one word to me, Beatrice," he pleaded; "one word."

"I love you, Paul," she stammered; and then hastily broke away from him and ran into the house.

A week after this the young man left for the town, where he stayed three months, and at the end of that time was appointed to a station twelve miles distant from his love. Though it divided them it made him glad; for would it not soon bring them together? It was not an advancement he could marry on; but it was the intermediate step to such promotion, and he was pleased to have got so far. Before departing for his new home, he went once more to say farewell to his old one, and to take away his few possessions. All was as he had left it, except Beatrice, and she seemed changed, how he could hardly say.

There was a shyness and distance about her manner toward himself that pained him; she had more the behavior of a lady than those simple girlish ways he had delighted in before. When he dropped some hint of this to her father he pooh-poohed it. "Why, Paul," he said, "the maid must change into the woman, and the thought of approaching matrimony sobers every girl. These are cobwebs of the brain, boy; shake them off; they are not worthy of her or you."

Paul left the old Forsthaus with an anxious heart. But youth is so trustful and love so desirous to believe what it hopes, that the cheerful, friendly letters he received fortnightly from kind old Emil Bergen, full of news and messages from Beatrice, dispelled his doubts and fears. The young man worked on as steadily as ever.

But one August morning he received two letters. One was written in the stiff handwriting of his old master, the other sealed with a huge government seal. He hastily broke the latter, for he thought it might directly concern the attainment of his aim in life; nor was he mistaken. The writing offered to Paul Smitt, Forester, the Fosterei of Odenbruck on the Brockenfeld, with a good income and certain privileges in consideration of its lonely position.

Can I take Beatrice there? was his first thought. Will it be right thus to bury her alive? For himself he had no thought; wherever she was there was life enough for him.

While thus considering, he opened the other letter. His eyes flew over the pages, and as he read his face grew hard and sad. When he had come to the end he crunched the letter wildly in his hand, threw it far from him, and tottering into a chair burst into tears.

The letter that changed the whole current of Paul's being ran thus:—

MY WELL-LOVED PAUL—How shall I find words in which to clothe my grief—our grief—for it is yours as well as mine, my boy? Beatrice is yours no longer; yesterday she left her father's home to follow the young squire of V——. All I can learn is that the gentleman has met her much lately, in the wood, that they went away together, and were last seen near G——. I shall not attempt to follow her to try and bring her back. She can be my daughter no longer. To deceive her doting old father and affianced husband; no, Paul, to forgive her is more than I can do But you, my boy, you must remain my son, as such I have always loved you. Come to see me as soon as you can leave; my eyes long to behold you, my ears to hear your voice. We will grieve together for our darling. Come to your affectionate foster-father.

EMIL BERGEN.

Paul accepted the governmental offer. What place could be too lonely for him now? What place lonely enough wherein to bury himself and his grief? There was a quiet meeting of the two men struck by the same blow, the elder brought by it nearer to the grave; the younger having formed through it a grave for the full pride of life and youth. There was not much more for Paul to hear. The father knew little of his daughter, and had not sought to learn more.

"Paul, should she ever fall in your way, deal kindly to her, for her father's sake if you can no longer do so for her own. Will you, Paul?"

"I will," he replied firmly. "And now, farewell, my good father: may we soon meet again; happy we can never be, but perchance we may become more resigned."

"Amen," said the old man, but he shook his head doubtfully.

From that day forth Paul Smitt, of Oderbruck, had lived in the lonely Forsthaus, and since that day there had passed ten long, weary uneventful years. He did his work conscientiously and well, was respected and feared by his servants and dependants, but during all those years no one had come any nearer to the lonely man. If any one were ill or in trouble, he was kind and sympathetic, inexhaustible in charity and well-doing, but all thanks, all expression of feeling he would ward off sternly. One day sped with him like another. At six he would take his frugal breakfast of beer, soup and coarse black bread; at one he dined as frugally; at eight he took his supper, read for his instruction or amusement until ten, then went to bed.

Paul's grief had not diminished by his brooding on it as the years rolled on. Before he had been three weeks at his new home old Emil Bergen died, and Paul was left without a friend in the world. The only people with whom he might have visited were the keepers of the hotel on the top of the Brocken, to whom it whom it was a two hours' walk over a rough, stony road. But he never sought their society; besides, in summer they were too busy with constant visitors, and in the winter they were either totally snowed up or left the place altogether.

One winter night the wind howled and moaned, and beat against the firm built house as though it would level it at one gust, and when the wind ceased, the snow began steadily to fall, and falling still for eight whole days, lay so high upon the ground that the only way out of the house was by its roof. This was not unusual, and when the snow had hardened over, the inmates turned out by the roof as though it were a most natural thing. After a few days it snowed again, and one night Paul was roused from sleep by hearing some commotion in the house.

"What is it?" he called out; "what is the matter?"

"Travellers lost in the snow, sir; we are bringing them in."

"Right," he replied, "I shall be down directly." And in a few moments he was standing among his men in the long dark passage, where by the dim light of a candle a woman's body was being borne into the house, followed by a man carrying a child. The boy was living, there was no doubt of that, but the woman's face was doubtful. When he saw that it was a woman, Paul approached no nearer.

"Prepare a warm bedroom at once, he commanded. "Hand her over to the female servants, and let me know if she be alive or dead. For all restoratives come to me. You, my brave fellows," he said, addressing the rescuers, "come in here and get something hot."

This invitation they were not slow to obey, and while drinking they told how they had been belated at their work, how they had heard something moaning at their feet, and how they had found this couple half buried in the snow. Presently a woman servant came in and reported that the mother was alive but very ill, and Paul ordered that if it were possible, some one should go over to Andreasberg next day to fetch the doctor. Meanwhile they should take the usual precautions for her and the child, for the care of people rescued from the snow was not a new experience at Oderbruck. Had the unfortunate wanderer been a man, Paul would have been the first at his bedside; but a woman, such a case had not occurred before, and he avoided women. For weeks this woman lay in his house half dead. Daily he inquired after her, allowed his two maids to devote themselves entirely to her and the child, but in no other way allowed this incident to intefere with his life. The child, which had once run in his way and stood in mute admiration of the splendid man in gray and green, he sternly ordered to be kept out of sight. "Feed and keep the boy well, let him have all he needs, but do not let him run in my path," he said, and it never happened again.

After months of illness, weeks of convalescence, the sick woman was restored to health, and with her complete restoration spring had also set in, and she was anxious to proceed upon her way. But though warned and dissuaded by all the servants, she could not be induced to leave the house without seeing its master and thanking him in person for his kindness.

So one evening in the twilight, when she had heard his firm heavy tread along the gravel, had heard him close the outer door behind him, and when he was about to enter his parlor, she ran down from her room and encountered him in the dark passage.

"Who is it?" he asked; he seeing still less than she, for he had come from out of the light.

"The woman whom you have sheltered for so long, sir. May I not speak a few words to you?" she asked, for he seemed inclined to enter the room and leave her standing without.

"What is it? Do you want to know your way? My man can tell you Or money? you shall have some."

"Neither," she said, taken aback by the hardness of his address. "I wanted to thank you." As she spoke, she followed him into the room.

He stood with his back to the window, and disembarrrassed himself of his gun; she was opposite him, and the falling light fell upon her face.

"I do not love thanks. I have done no more than common humanity demanded." He looked up at her with a mien that said, you can go now. But when he saw her, he was spell-bound; a wild glare came into his eyes, and he seized her fiercely by the hand.

"Beatrice, is it you?"

It was her turn to be amazed; she had not seen him clearly before; now he had turned more to the light.

"My God!" she stammered. "O, no, it cannot be Paul Smitt!"

"It is," he said, dropping her hand. The wild look had faded, the face had regained its hardness. "I am glad," he went on stiffly, "that chance has thrown you in my way. I can now deliver the message your dead father gave me for you."

"My father dead!" she screamed. "Oh, Heaven, this also!" She fell down fainting at his feet.

Coolly and with seeming unconcern Paul rung for a servant, told him to remove the fainting woman, said that if she asked for a message from him, they should give her a letter he would presently write, ordered that she should be sped on her way with every comfort, but commanded sternly that she might be brought no more into his presence.

Her father dead, the father to whom she was now about to go, to fall down at his feet and entreat his forgiveness, to pray him to grant a home, if not to herself, at least to her child! Led away by childish vanity, Beatrice had trusted the promise of the young Squire of V—that he would make her a lady, elevate her to his own rank. She had firmly believed until some few years since that he had married her, that the paper he had given her to sign was a true document, and that she had been basely deserted by her husband. When he left her, she had settled down quietly and soberly in busy little Andreasberg, where neither her name nor her story was known. There she had lived, respected and beloved, working her way steadily, keeping herself and educating her child, and even her own keen shame was beginning to deaden somewhat in feeling from its having no nourishment from without; till one day, as she was walking through the market place to take some work home, she met the man who had played her false. He was arm and arm with another gentleman, smoking and laughing. She flew toward him, stammering she knew not what. He turned upon her fiercely, and muttered, "You shall suffer for this, woman!" Then with some light, laughing remark to his companion, of which she could only distinguish "Some mistaken resemblance—must be mad!" they passed along.

From that day Andreasberg was no refuge for her. Her story, mutilated and aggravated, was in every one's mouth, and one day, goaded to despair and frenzy, she determined to run from the town and seek her father's house once more. At least he could not be harder than the world. An angry visit from the squire, whom she had crossed effectually in a plan of marriage, caused her to pack her few valuables about herself, take up her child and fly from him into the dark cold night with the snow lying thickly on the ground. She had gone on and on in a condition of half dream, with only sense enough to cover her boy from the cold: she felt how the chill air was benumbing her, how the snow clogged her footsteps, and at last knew nothing more till she found herself at the forester's house. From the wrath of the deceiver to the wrath of the deceived.

Beatrice threw herself on the floor in an agony of grief. As she lay thus the servant Anna came in.

"Madam," she said, "your child is not well. Will you come to him?"

In an instant all her senses returned, and she followed to the adjoining room. The boy lay in his little bed, his face red with fever, moaning as though in pain, and when he saw his mother it was but a very weak smile that played round his face.

"My child, my child!" cried Beatrice falling on her knees beside the cot; "you must not be ill now, we cannot stay here, we must go. Do you think it is serious, Anna?"

"I'm afraid he's sickening from some child's illness, ma'am," was the reply; at any rate you cannot move him as he is; you must wait and see what it turns to."

"But I can stay in this house no longer," she cried; "I must, I must go."

"The Herr Forester would never turn you out while he had a roof. You do not know him, madam; you do not know how good he is. I will go to him and tell him the child is ill, and he will, I am sure, press you to remain," and before Beatrice could prevent her, the girl was gone.

While Beatrice was fighting with herself, holding her child in her arms meanwhile, the door opened and a firm step passed along the floor. She did not need to raise her head. She knew who stood there.

"Beatrice," he said, and his voice was softer than it had been that morning, "Beatrice, you must stay here; you must not imperil your child's life. I shall not come into your way more than before; had you not sought me, you would never have known under whose roof you had been all this while; nor should I have known," he went on, his voice failing him somewhat, "whom I had sheltered."

For some seconds there was silence in the room; then, "Have you any belongings?" he suddenly asked, "who will be anxious at your long absence? I will send a messenger, if you will tell me where and to whom."

It had cost him much to ask this question.

"None."

He felt strangely relieved by the answer; why, he did not know. "Are you a widow?"

"I was never a wife."

He said no more, but stood for some time silently before her. His usually firm-set mouth worked ominously, and some tempest was brewing in his inner man; but he beat it down, and said, after some time of silence: "See that the child wants no comforts: the doctor will, I hope, be here to-morrow; it is difficult to get one to come, we are so out of the world. I wish the boy a good recovery. Farewell!" He turned to leave the room.

"Paul!" she cried, "Paul!" and she stretched out her hands imploringly after him. She understood that he meant this to be a farewell forever; he did not wish to see her again; and yet she felt through it all that he loved her still. She could not bear to see him depart thus.

"Hush!" he said, turning round, with his hand upon the lock of the door, "you will excite your child;" with that he opened it and vanished.

A fearful time followed this! The child lay for weeks ill of scarlet fever, combating between life and death. Beatrice never left his bedside; neither she nor the doctor dared venture a hope for his recovery.

As for Paul, he went about his daily work steadily and sternly as usual, but there was a greater thoughtfulness about his mouth, and a deeper sadness about his eye, and his people dared approach him less than ever. For inwardly a fierce battle was raging. He loved Beatrice still, blindly, devotedly; the sight of her had roused him from his life in death. He had learned that she was free, could still be his, and yet hesitated. All would he forgive and forget, but could he forget with the child daily under his eyes? Perhaps he might die in this fever; and that was his one hope and wild desire, that the child might die. He inquired constantly as to its welfare, and if he heard it was worse, a fierce pleasure would shoot through his heart.

At length, one day, when he was returning from his work, he met Beatrice in the little wood behind the house. Her face had become thin and drawn with care, her eyes were sunk and red with weeping, her whole aspect piteous. The nurse had sent her into the air, declaring that it she did not go out, she too would be ill, and then what would become of the boy? She moved along the walks like a sad spirit, and when she saw the tall figure approaching from the opposite side, she started and turned paler.

"How is the boy?" asked Paul, coming up to her.

"He is dying, I fear; and O! I cannot bear to lose him." She wrung her hands in her agony of distress.

When Paul saw her grief he felt ashamed of his wicked hope. Was that true love, he asked himself, to wish a grief thus intense to her whom he adored above all else in the world? No, and it was not worthy of a true heart.

"Let me see him," he said, suddenly. "I have had much experience of illness during my lonely life."

She led the way, and he followed. As they opened the door the nurse motioned them to silence, her finger on her mouth. "He sleeps," she whispered; we must not wake him. This is the crisis," she murmured, turning to the forester; "either he will pass away in this slumber, or recover."

They softly approached the bedside. Beatrice kneeled down and buried her head in the clothes. She was praying. The nurse slipped softly out of the room. Paul stood at the foot of the cot and looked on. The child's little face, which Paul had last seen so bonnie and bright, was worn and thin; his breath was drawn so softly that at times it seemed to come no more; one small arm lay on the coverlet, its thin hand was grasped in its mother's grasp. She remained on her knees immovable, he knew not how long; only by her deep-drawn sighs he could see how earnestly she was wrestling and imploring for the little life that lay there so passively.

The blinding tears welled into his eyes—the first tears he had shed since he had learnt her untruth toward him.

Thus the night passed; he still standing; she kneeling. When the first cold streak of dawn fell into the room the child awoke.

"Mamma!" he said feebly.

Suddenly she arose. "My child!" she exclaimed. "Saved! Thanks be to God."

"Amen!" answered a deep voice at the foot of the bed.

She started. Paul, you here!"

"I have been here all night, and my prayers have gone up to Heaven with yours for the recovery of your boy. May I say our boy?"

She disengaged one hand from the child's neck, and gave it to Paul. He took it and pressed an ardent kiss on its attenuated fingers and then he kissed the child.

"You must go now, dear Paul," said Beatrice softly; "we must not excite the boy."

"May I not stay?" he pleaded, his tone gentle, and the old tender look in his eyes.

"Not now, Paul, not just now. We will meet soon."

"Never to be parted again?"

"Pray Heaven no!"—*From All the Year Round.*

How Printers Used to Work.

Mr. T. B. Thorpe, writing on labor in a newspaper office, relates the following story of Mr. Thurlow Weed and the late James Harper of New York:

"I met Mr. Thurlow Weed, a day or two since, in the office of one of our leading papers, and I alluded to Mr. James Harper, and mentioned his views as to the way for a working man to acquire independence. Mr Weed reflected a moment and replied: "It was most emphatically the rule of James Harper's whole life to study, not how little he could work, but how much. Mr. Harper and I learned our trade more than fifty years ago, of Mr. Seymour, then the leading printer of the city. He was our master, and was one of the best men that God ever made. He resided at No. 46 John street, and lived directly opposite his place of business. James and I were partners. The advantage of having a good partner, where you worked month after month together at the same press, must be apparent. Often, after we had done a good day's work, James Harper would say, 'Thurlow, let's break the back of another token—just break its back.' I would generally reluctantly consent, just to break the back of the token, but James would beguile me, or laugh at my complaints, and never let me off until the token was completed, fair and square. It was a custom with us in Summer to do a fair half day's work before the other men and boy's got their breakfast. James and I would meet by appointment, in the gray of the morning, and go down to John street We got the key of the office by tapping on the window and Mr. Seymour would take it from under his pillow and hand it to one of us through an opening in the blind. A pressman,' continued Mr. Weed, 'who could do twenty or even ten per cent. more work than usual was always sure of a situation. James Harper, Tom Kennedy, (long since dead) and I made the largest bills in the vicinity. We often earned as much as $14 per week—liberal wages when you remember that good board could be obtained for $10 per month.'

As Mr. Weed uttered these words his eyes lit up with the fires that illuminated his youth, and there was that expression a moment about his face that showed he was for an instant living over again what were probably the pleasantest days of his varied and successful life.

In alluding to these 'giants among us' let us ask: Does the modern system of labor, the supposed ameliorations of eight hour law, trade unions, and constant strikes, promise to bring up any representatives from the ranks of the toiling millions, like the legitimate fruits of the old industries, as represented by Thurlow Weed, James Harper, and their co-equals and associates, 'self-made men?' Contrast the bitter spirit of antagonism that now prevails between the employer and the employed with Thurlow Weed's utterance, with deep emotion in his voice, speaking of his master who had been dead scores of years, 'as one of the best men God ever made.

It is something for the youth of country, thrown upon the world with no resources but their hands and brains, to figure to themselves James Harper and Thurlow Weed, tall, athletic, six feet high, splendid young men, of the best American type, shaking off sleep ere dawn and hurrying to their business."

Cash Value of a Laboring Man.

It is often remarked of persons who do not possess any property, and who depend upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and families that they are 'worth nothing,' financially speaking. This language is generally indulged in by men in the community who style themselves business men, and who get rich off the necessities of other men. Let us examine the question financially, and see if their assertions are correct.

Last year the price of common labor averaged $1.50 per day. Admitting that the laborer received $1.50 per day, and it required the whole of that sum to support his family, nevertheless we contend that the laborer was worth in cash to his family, the sum of $7989. The amount he would receive for one year's labor, at $1 50 per day, would be $475 60, which amount would be the interest, at six per cent. on $7989, which latter sum would be the cash value of the laboring man to his family.

The cash value of the laboring man to the community is much more than the above named sum, as labor is the only true wealth to any country. Without labor, our forges, furnaces, woolen mills, and indeed manufactories of all kinds, would cease to be. The music of the loom and shuttle would be silenced forever. Our national and other banks would close their doors, and our most enterprising merchants take in their signs. Without labor, civilization would recede, and the bat and owl would soon occupy the crimson chambers of our would be business men.

Honest industrious mechanics and laborers are the wealth of the States, and until they are encouraged and fostered, our people cannot be prosperous. It is not the cash value alone by which he enriches the place of his residence, but he adds by his labor to its material wealth; no country or nation that commands the respect of the world, but what that respect was gained through the skill of her mechanical population. Then let all classes, more especially the rich, respect and inculcate their children with the true theory of life, that labor is honorable; and if, in after life, misfortune should overtake them, willing hands will be put forth to earn their support.

The War in Europe.

The Battle of Woerth.

The following interesting description of the battle of Woerth, between the Prussians and French, in which the latter won the first decisive victory of the present war, is given by "E. K." a correspondent of the Boston *Journal:*

Frederick William, having received the news of the Saarbruck operations, and doubtless being aware of the determination of Prince Frederick Carl to give battle in that vicinity, pushed forward his men to the steps of the flying enemy. On the evening of the fifth he found that McMahon's forces were not far off, but were in a disorganized condition, the fright of the division which had been vanquished at Weissenburg having been communicated to the whole line. He therefore determined to crown the success of the invasion by a crushing blow which would enable him to proceed toward Metz and Nancy, driving McMahon before him, and destroying all his hopes of communication with the other army corps, which were just then (although he did not know it) about to suffer a defeat. But he was now in the midst of a broken and rough country, where long forests cover the ancient hills from the sunlight, and where now and then a little town seems trying to sink out of sight in a couplet of mountain rims and grassy bowl. His advance was difficult, slow and full of suspicion; he went forward feeling that he was not thoroughly supplied, and dreading to go far until the supplies could come up. So he courted an encounter with an enemy which he knew had not force nor moral stamina at that time for a lengthy resistance.

On the morning of the 6th he was approaching Tiefenbach with a portion of his forces. Very early the sound of rifle shots, exchanged rapidly, was heard, and the advance was perhaps hurried on that account. The Prussians craved battle and went to it hungrily. Before the sun had got warm in the sky, the Crown Prince, with a very few staff officers, rode hurriedly to the extreme front, and, like Lord Raglan in the first great Crimean battle, was soon the object of unlimited attention from the enemy's artillery. Along a range of hills beyond Woerth the batteries were playing their liveliest, and with a recklessness which did not argue continuance. The French were massed strongly on these hills, and their lines extended around so as to form a species of semicircle. The little village of Froeschweiler, two miles from Woerth, was crammed with French troops also, waiting to go into action.

The picturesque town of Woerth stands in the basin formed by a circular range of hills, steep, wooded in patches, and with vineyards scattered here and there. Beyond the town, on the northwest side, and in the direction of Froeschweiler, stands an ancient castle. A little brook, escaped from

"The hidden bases of the hills,"

wanders through Woerth, to lose itself speedily in the thickets. The town of Tiefenbach, on the southeast, and Morsbronn, on the south of Woerth, were held by the Prussians, who were slowly pushed toward a very formidable fire. The French must have at once seen that the forces of the Crown Prince were four times their own, and their artillery practice seems to have been actuated somewhat by despair. Still, the French were placed in the most advantageous manner for resistance, and McMahon, who, later in the day, appears to have lost his presence of mind, was whirling about among his forces, magnificent as an aged Apollo, constantly pointing out to them their chance for annihilation of the approaching enemy. The Eleventh Prussian corps of Hessian and Nassau troops began at perhaps nine o'clock, however, to descend the hill opposite the French, and under their fire, and continued steadily, unwavering, although they seemed marching to certain death. The tremendous clamor of the shells, and the occasional dry whirr of the solitary mitrailleuse which was in position, made these veterans tremble and groan, but could not turn them back. The slopes were strewn with wounded, and now and then a stout man would jump into the air and fall, dismembered hardly to be recognized. The cries of the wounded were at one or two crises in this march so terrible that the French thought a general rout had commenced, and the artillerists stopped firing to gaze, mute, astonished. But still the relentless march kept on. Part of the fifth corps, composed entirely of Prussian from Posen—the 5th, 7th, 58th and 59th regiments—many of the men with the Koeniggratz medals on their breasts, were now also engaged in this solemn promenade toward death and victory and the columns began to blacken the whole hillside. Far as the eye could reach, back to the sombre line of wood, and appearing now and then dimly visible in the foliage, were the bright helmets of the dauntless Prussians. In some places the piles of dead left by advancing regiments obstructed the progress of those behind, and a long, patient halt, under fire, was made by men who expected every minute to join the slain.

Meantime the outer battle-line of the French, the Turcos, the Zouaves, and the "liners," equally distributed, had advanced partially down the opposite hill, and were firing rapidly, but with great lack of precision, at the relistless yet unresisting and on-coming mass. The French soldier usually goes heavily loaded with ammunition, carrying twice the number of rounds allowed to our armies; and with the Chassepot in his hands, and his marvellous celerity of firing, he seems almost like a demon, constantly vomiting deadly fire and smoke. One echo, one roll and crash followed another so rapidly that the interval between was hardly perceptible. But the *tirailleurs* of the Prussians on the hill above the descending column now and then taught the Frenchmen that steadiness and precision of aim outvalued these rapid and useless demonstrations.

The French have, since the battle was ended at or very near Froschweiler, to which they were obliged to retire, giving the name of that town to it. The Prussians call it the victory of Woerth, and as such it will be known in history. The struggle extended over a very large tract of ground, and its shocks were felt in seven or eight villages. McMahon had distributed his scanty forces admirably, with a view to covering the possible advance of the enemy from Strasbourg toward Bitche, and they were drawn out over a large series of hill and valleys. McMahon appears to have suffered much anxiety from his poverty of forces before he had discovered the overwhelming presence of the enemy. He was obliged to leave the town of Morsbroun, which afterward proved one of the most important points in the battle unoccupied, because he had not troops enough. At this place the French cavalry, which subsequently arrived there from another part of the field and got entangled in the vineyards, was slaughtered by dozens. Man and horse were shot down together, never to rise more, drowning under their gushing life-blood the currents of the generous grapes on which they fell. All along the French line, from Elsahausen, on which the right of the Second Brigade of the Third Division was supported to where the broken line of the Fourth Division faltered from the right of the Third, to Morsbronn, was the most astonishing slaughter.

McMahon, who, it seems, had been in the saddle the greater part of the previous night, and who had hardly tasted food since the defeat of the Weissenburg day, had placed his First Corps on the right before Froschweiler, and on its left in the direction of Riechshofen. This latter was amply supported by a wood in whose shadow Riechshofen lays. Two companies of this corps were detached at Nennweiler, and one at Joegerstadt. The third division of this corps occupied, with the First Brigade, a species of "contrefort," or light fortification, which ran out from Froschweiler, and ended at Goisdorf. On its left it was supported by the Second Brigade, and leaned its right on the village of Elsashausen.

This was a strong hold on so valuable a position, and the French General, although he had hardly 36,000 men under his command, had made it seemingly impregnable.

But there were master minds at work on the opposite hill, and it was to turn the general position of the French, and make them change their front, that the terrible advance into the valley of death between the hills which bristled with artillery was made.

When the Prussians had reached the bottom of the hill they were naturally in full possession of Woerth. In the town itself there were no soldiers. The unfortunate inhabitants were half dead with fright, as they had been listening to the continual screaming of shells above their heads for some hours. After the Prussians entered the town many houses were fired upon by the French, as a means of worrying the enemy. Here a Lazareth, or a "sanitary station," was very soon established, and the various "Kranken corps," at the risks of their lives, were bringing the German wounded into the captured French town.

Just outside the little burgh the slaughter had been so terrific that dead and wounded were piled together and had to be picked out of the ghastly heaps, while shells were making fresh victims close at hand. Several surgeons were killed on the field. One prisoner told of being found at the bottom of a heap of dead men; and a Prussian officer whom we saw in Frankfort relates with much gusto the manner in which the wounded rolled into a ditch in the valley to escape the bullets. He himself rolled in heavily wounded. Presently joined him another, who died in a few minutes. And by the time the battle was over he was in the midst of seven other ghastly fellows, who had rolled into the mud, just as he did, from instinct.

Rushing in wild confusion through and around the town, the Prussians began charging up the steep hill where the French awaited them. By this time the first French corps had changed its front, and a number of infantry regiments advanced slowly down hill to meet the enemy.

Halfway up this acclivity, say the most reliable eyewitnesses of the battle, the number of German dead decreased rapidly, and the French began to fall like grain before the reaper. The Prussians were bound to avenge the punishment received during their terrible preliminary march, and they ran forward to very short range; then began firing with most methodical dignity, always hitting, and generally killing. The Turcos and Zouaves were mown down rapidly, and such was the indignation of the Germans against "Die Wilden," as the Arabs are called, that when one fell a shout of triumph rose. One lieutenant of a Turco regiment, and with the instinct of coming defeat, ran, followed by twenty of his men, plump into the arms of the Prussians. Twenty bayonet wounds were found on his body.

While this wild struggle was in progress on the hill, and the French reserve was hurrying up, a sharp fire was begun from the left bank of the Sauerbach by the Prussians. This diverted the attention of the French somewhat, but was soon discovered to be a false attack, and did no radical harm. The Prussian artillery had got well at work on the hill opposite the French new, and succeeded in dismounting some of the enemy's guns. This was hailed by the hillside battlers as an omen of speedy victory, and, indeed, the French line had wavered a number of times under the tearing and rending shocks of the Prussian fire. Some of the officers of the line, seeing that there was every probability of their being forced to surrender, marched into the thick of the bullets, and fell. The saddest lot was that of those who having thus courted death, only received heavy wounds, and are now languishing at Magdeburg or in the suburbs of Berlin.

Here on these slopes varying fortune dealt continuous death, and the advance gradually became more difficult, because of the piled up corpses and the hundreds, nay thousands, of knapsacks thrown away by both Prussians and French. But the leaders of the German forces were now beginning a vigorous attack on the extreme right of McMahon's position, and this was the final crushing blow which drove him for the second time before the victorious Crown Prince.

Froschweiler, Spachbach, Morsbronn were the three villages through or partially through which the French right extended. At Elsashausen was the right centre. The Prussians, who had been bringing up artillery all the forenoon, had now about sixty pieces on the hills at Gunstett, opposite Morspronn, and protected their infantry, which charged in great numbers on the second division, and the second brigade of the third division, at Elsashausen. The Bavarians and Wurtemburgers were in this charge, and fought like demons, losing less killed than either of the Prussian corps, "because," said a prisoner to me, "they never stand still long enough to be well hit." It was the fearful fire of the batteries at Gunstett which did such havoc in the magnificent French cuirassiers, who, coming up on the reserve, ran into a cross fire of two inimical batteries, and were as badly cut up as the famous "Six Hundred." The cavalry of the French, although made of brave and valiant men, goes for but little compared with the splendid horsemanship and gigantic muscles of Bavarian and Saxon troopers, and the 53,000 cavalrymen of the North German army are, generally speaking, better than those of France. In and around the vineyards at Morsbronn France lost many a gallant gentleman and gay soldier on that bitter August day; and it will be a black hour, and a black memorial.

The Prussians gradually appeared on the field three to one against the small band, who now battled with that ferocity which a protracted view of blood gives the Frenchman. There was in the charge at Elsashausen, some hand to hand fighting, in which both sides showed the animosity aroused by the mutual taunts before the war, but in general the battle was by rule and in accordane with commands clearly understood and quickly executed by both forces. It was only at the end, when the tremulous bugles were sounding retreat and disgrace to the arms of France, that there was a mutual rush on either side for a final struggle. At last, even this ceased and the French, vanquished on the hills back of Woerth, and with their central right cleft in twain, found their crazed and disheartened leader, McMahon, fainting, in a ditch, with his horse killed under him. He revived, took a hasty view of the situation, and a retreat was ordered. It was protracted by the first and second divisions, who strewed their route with dead far beyond Froschweilen. Hundreds of French, while endeavor to retreat in good order, found themselves surrounded and forced to surrender or be cut down. They were bivouacked in sight of their dying companions, and the mad stampede of the pursued and pursuer went on.

Thus, on the 6th of August, the Crown Prince of the Prussian Kingdom advanced his offensive line, almost in exact unison with Steinmetz at and beyond Saarbruck, toward the important fortresses of France—those very fortresses she had not properly prepared to defend, since she had counted on cutting into the enemy's country.

Of the extent of the victory, the number of prisoners, and of arms taken, you have full details by telegraph. The French themselves do not disguise the fact that their defeat was absolutely overwhelming. Their loss is fully as many in killed as that of the Prussians, but this fact they are not yet willing to admit.

A Good One for Smokers.

An aged negress, whose piety had secured for her extensive reputation, in walking her usual round of visits dropped in upon a neighbor who was equally well known as a temperance man and a hater of tobacco.

After being courteously received, the negress pulled from her pocket a long pipe, and commenced smoking some very "union" tobacco, to the infinite disgust of her host. The man maintained his composure several minutes; but the fumes and smoke became too powerful for him, and rising from his chair he said:

"Aunt Chloe, do you think you are a Christian?"

"Yes, brudder; I specks I is."

"Do you believe in the Bible, aunt?"

"Yes, brudder."

"Do you know there is a passage in the Scriptures which declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the kingdom of heaven?"

"Yes, I've heard of it."

"Do you believe it?"

"Yes."

"Well, Chloe, you cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven, because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to that?"

"Why, I specks to leave my breff behind me when I go to heaven!"

☞ An advertiser in an English newspaper offered for a small remittance to explain how a great deal of money might be saved. A too confiding gentleman sent the required amount and received the following directions for saving money: "Never pay a boy to look after your shadow while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week."

GILBRETH'S STALLION

"Maine Hambletonian."

(A grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, whose terms are $500.)

Is four years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1160 pounds, is steel gray with dark points. Perfect form, has a long easy open gait. His pedigree hits Imported Messenger seven times. He is the sire of some very promising colts, three-fourths of which are bay color.

Please notice that nearly all of the fastest trotters in the world with endurance, have considerable of "Imported Messenger" blood, such as "Dexter," "Lady Thorn," "Goldsmith Maid" &c. To breed trotters with any certainty, I believe it necessary to breed from those having trotting action, bred from families having trotting action with quick motion and endurance.

I believe Maine Hambletonian possesses all of these qualities, WITH GOOD FORM AND SIZE, and a pleasant disposition, and I have seen enough of his stock to believe it

Very Superior.

TERMS—$10—$20. Season from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1.

Any mares known to be sired by any of the following horses, will be served at Half Price, during this fall season:

By Gen. Knox or any of his colts; Old Drew or his colts; Gen. McClellan or his colts; Winthrop Messenger's colts; Old Eaton or his colts; Sherman Blackhawk, Draco, Winthrop Morrill, Brandywine—all must be sound.

For further particulars of pedigree, send for circular.

J. H. GILBRETH, at Kendall's Mill, Me.

August 2, 1870. 35

THE ORIENTAL TEA CO.,

Are constantly receiving Pure Teas by the latest arrivals from China and Japan, and Coffee from Arabia, Java, and Brazil and furnish them

TO THE PEOPLE

at wholesale prices, or as low as the closest retail buyers purchase by the chest, and supply

RETAIL DEALERS

as low as wholesale Grocers or Tea dealers purchase by the invoice, which makes a saving to consumers of about one-third the usual cost.

Our design from the first has been, not to see at how low a price we can offer poor or adulterated goods, but to select at all times only pure, strong, fragrant and delicious teas, and full, well-ripened coffees, and sell them at a small advance on the actual cost of importation, which a large capital, a strictly cash system, both in buying and selling, and a constantly increasing business enables us to do.

Every pound of coffee we sell or ever sold is roasted by us in our own establishment by the most approved machinery, which, being run constantly every day, ensures the absolute freshness of all we sell.

If you have had difficulty in getting good tea and coffee, or found the price unreasonable, and are disposed to have the best in the market at a moderate cost, call or send to us or any of our Agents, and try a package.

Every pound of tea and coffee we sell is fully warranted to be satisfactory in every respect, and may be returned at our expense if not found so, and the money will be refunded.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a Druggist, Grocer, Country Store, or some other trader in every town and village in the United States, to act as our special agent and sell our standard goods to customers in their locality, at our popular prices—to whom we offer liberal terms.

For full particulars, terms, and price list, address

Oriental Tea Company.

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Water Street,

AUGUSTA, ME.

THIS new Hotel affords accommodations that no other one does in the city to the travelling community, being located in the

CENTRE OF BUSINESS,

And very near the Depot.

The travelling public may be assured that no pains will be spared to meet all their wants, and with the assistance of MR. TURNER, late of the Augusta House, we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

Connected with this House is a

First Class Livery Stable!

7tf G. A. & H. CONY, Proprietors.

12000 LAMB KNITTING MACHINES

in use, sold on their merits, with little advertising.

The only machine that knits circular, flat and seamed work, narrowing and widening on each. Every Family should have one.

Send for SAMPLE STOCKING and circular showing wherein the Lamb Machine is *superior in all points and cheaper than any other.*

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JOB PRINTING,

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On the most Reasonable Terms.

POSTERS,

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&c.

All communications will receive prompt attention. Address

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RELIANCE WRINGER

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Moulton Rolls, White Rubber. Spiral Cogs. Easy Working. Has Curved Clamp. Fits any Tub. The Best. The Cheapest. TRY IT.

PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

29 Beekman St., N. Y. 26teop31 PROV., R. I.

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Is a substitute for the water closet or common privy, and may be used as a moveable commode, or by apparatus for fixed closets. Prices, $9 to $40, according to the kind required. Among its advantages are:

1. Complete deodorization from the moment of applying the earth.

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One barrel of earth is sufficient for four months' use by one person.

Send for Circular. Closets for sale by

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No. 19 Doane Street, Boston. 1y42

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WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 1868.

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EDWARD ROWSE,

124 Water Street, AUGUSTA,

DEALER IN

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And Spectacles,

Our Selling Agents for the City and vicinity of Augusta, and intend to keep in his possession at all times such a stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

and Watch Movements as will enable him to supply any demand either at wholesale or retail which may be made upon him, and at rates as favorable as are offered at our sales in New York or Boston.

FOR AMERICAN WATCH CO.

1y2 R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

THE NEW CLIPPER MOWER!

A WONDER IN MECHANICAL PROGRESS!

New and Novel Gear!

At last a Mower appears that satisfies the wish for simplicity; disposing with the old *crank motion,* and its objection of *noise and friction,* the motion being imparted to the scythe directly from the one motive gear; all counter shafting is avoided, and the fewest number of pieces required and the draft greatly reduced. This machine has had a season test, and will be on sale by the agents, with the Regular Clipper, as the NEW CLIPPER for 1871, but distinct from it, though retaining its more desirable features of a *Steel Finger. Front Draft, Adjustable Height of Cut while driving, &c.*

GEORGE B. WEAVER, Gen'l Agent.

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All orders left at A. W. SCOTT'S Office, Meonian Building, Water street, Augusta, Me.

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WHITE, BRIGHT AND QUICKLY, USE

Delapierre's Electric Soap.

The most Economical in the world. It saves women's work, and goes three times as far as Yellow soap. It bleaches white clothes, brightens colors, and does no injury. It is also an excellent Toilet Soap. It is pure white.

For sale by J. DENNIS & CO., Portland, and other New England Grocers. 4w43

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Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40, to use the celebrated Wilson Feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE.

Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Boston, Mass. 1y52

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Premium Chester White Swine, Pure Breed Poultry, &c., best in America. Send stamp for illustrated circular. 1yeop10 T. B. SMITH, Plantsville, Conn.

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Hannibal and St. Joseph

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Send for full descriptive Circulars and Sectional Maps, enclosing 30 cents, and stating what paper you saw this in, to

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3m33 Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Mo.

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NEW PORTABLE RANGE!

THE LATEST AND BEST.

Combining the Advantages of All others!

With many NEW and Patented Features.

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN!

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CALL AND SEE IT!

Every Range Warranted in Every Particular.

For Sale by A. P. GOULD,

One Door North Railroad Bridge, Augusta.

Also for sale the New and Improved "PEERLESS" Cook Stove,

For Coal and Wood—The Best Stove in the Market. The GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE," for Coal, constantly for sale. 1f30

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The great collection of 1,000 admired Hymn Tunes and Anthems which have been the most popular, and the basis of American Church Music, during the last fifty years. Compiled by 500 editors.

EVERY CHOIR SHOULD BE SUPPLIED WITH IT.

Price $1.50. $13 50 per dozen. Specimen copies sent postpaid on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., - - - *Boston.*

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PURCHASERS OF

Clothing, Cloths, Hats, Caps,

LADIES FURS, FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS AND VALISES,

For the Fall of 1870.

Will please call and examine our stock just purchased.

TERMS CASH—No goods sold on credit.

Cash paid for Mink, Muskrat, and Fox skins.

S. KLOUS & CO.,

43tf 65 & 67 Summer St., Boston.

Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September,* 1870.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Benjamin Palmer late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September,* 1870.

CALVIN HOPKINS, Administrator on the estate of Pardon Brownell late of Rome, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The homestead of said deceased, including a small mill.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September,* 1870.

JOHN BLANCHARD, Executor of the last will and testament of Lois Knox late of West Gardiner, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September,* 1870

MERCY W. GARDNER, Administratrix on the estate of Stephen Gardner late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance; and also her request to be discharged from that trust:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed, and she be discharged.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 44

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September,* 1870.

ELIZABETH H. BLANCHARD, widow of Sylvanus J. Blanchard, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to set out her dower in the real estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 44

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of NATHANIEL CURRIER, late of West Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

September 26, 1870. 44 WILLIAM MORSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of ROBERT STUDLEY, late of Windsor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

September 5, 1870. 44 MARY J. STUDLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of JANE M. WHITING, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ABNER FOYE,
ALBION CATE.

September, 5, 1870. 44

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN C. BLAIR, late of Farmingdale, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

FRANKLIN BLAIR,
CARLETON BLAIR.

September 26, 1870. 44

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of DAVID ROBINSON, late of Vassalborough, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law direct:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

September 26, 1870. 43 CHARLES B. CATES.

LINCOLN, SS: *At a Court of Probate held at Wiscasset, within and for the County of Lincoln, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D.* 1870.

STEPHEN T. REED, the person being named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Roland Reed, late of Dresden, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED, that the said Stephen T. Reed give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be posted up in some public places in the town of Dresden, and by publishing the same in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Wiscasset in said County, on the first Tuesday of November next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

JOHN H. CONVERSE, *Judge of Probate.*

A True Copy—Attest: A. L. ALLEN, *Acting Register of Probate.* 44

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